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The People's Press.

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Wild Fantasies.

Oh, wild and woful wind!
Cease for one moment thy complaining dreary
And tell me if thou art not sad and weary,
And if thy travel is not long and eerie,
Oh, wild and woful wind!

Oh, houseless, homeless wind!
It wrings my heart to hear thy sad lamenting;
Hast thou a wound whose pain knows no relenting,
Canst never lay thy burden by repenting?—
Oh, houseless, homeless wind!

Oh, sad and mournful wind!
From what wild depths of human pain and sorrow
Could'st thou those tones of restless anguish borrow,
As of a soul that dreams of no to-morrow?—
Oh, sad and mournful wind!

Oh, solitary wind!
We know not whence thou com'st or whither goest,
When round our homes thy wizard blast thou blowest,
No home, no shelter, thou, poor pilgrim, knowest—
Oh, solitary wind!

Most melancholy wind!
Is thine a requiem o'er the dead and dying,
Or art thou some despairing spirit sighing
O'er a lost Paradise behind thee lying?—
Most melancholy wind!

Tell me—I long to know—
Art thou a wild and weary penance doing,
Through the lone wilderness thy way pursuing,
Chased by the secret of thine own undoing?—
Tell me; I long to know.

Hast thou no other voice,
No words to whisper thy most grievous story,
Where thou did'st lose thine ancient crown of glory,
Ere thou wert banished to these deserts hoary?
Hast thou no other voice?

Oh, thou art fierce and wild!
Thy mighty chariot through the black skies lashing,
The cloud-shapes round the mountain summits dashing,
The waves of ocean round the wrecked bark crashing—
Oh, thou art fierce and wild!

Yet, art thou full of woe,
Perchance, thou wert earth's angel, when was lighted
Sin's lurid torch, and all her bowers were blighted,
Thy poor heart by that awful shock benighted,
Thou art so full of woe.

Hast thou no hope, no hope
That thy poor, weary pinion thou art flinging
Against the star-paved floor, with echoes ringing
Of angel footsteps and their anthem singing—
Hast thou no hope, no hope?

And hast thou never heard
That sin's torch is quenched in blood atoning,
And that in day's to come creation's groaning
Will cease, and rapture fill the place of moaning—
Oh, hast thou never heard?

But thou wilt one day hear!
For heaven and earth will stand in silent wonder,
When love unites what sin hath rent asunder,
Proclaiming victory in music-thunder—
And thou wilt that day hear.

In heaven will all be joy,
And there thy wailing, too, will cease forever,
And thou, perchance, will float o'er life's full river,
And join the melody that ceaseth never—
In heaven, where all is joy!

—*The Spectator.*

A TANGLE STRAIGHTENED.

Dick Powers dropped his letter with a groan. It fell by the side of its long, slim envelope on the table. The envelope bore upon its back the faint impression of a dove holding in its bill a floating ribbon, upon the ends of which was written, in a quaint and fine little hand, the direction to Mr. Richard Powers.

Again that man groaned, throwing his arms on the table, and hiding his distressed face in his sleeve.

The other occupant of the room sat with his heels on the window-sill, and his chair tilted back at a fearful angle. He smoked, raised his eyebrows, looked at his miserable companion, and went on smoking.

The letter, half folded upon its precise and lady-like creases, lay face upward, and the lines betrayed the same quaintly girlish handwriting, all the down strokes primly shaded, each capital fancifully twirled. "Dear Richard," it began, quakerishly, and then it said, tearfully, "I haven't heard from you for so long." There was a touch of tenderness in every sentence, and a something that told how simple the little writer must have been. Somehow it all gave rise to a picture of a sunbonnet, and a calico dress, a pair of timidly affectionate eyes, and a peaked chin with a dimple in it. On the next page the letter went on, plaintively: "Grandpa isn't very well since he has had that sickness last winter, and when he coughs so, it shakes him all over. And oh! Richard, I'm afraid he never is going to be well again. Wouldn't it be dreadful to have him die and me here all alone without you?" Then followed a wealth of confidence in the words: "But if grandpa should die, I shou'd come straight to you, and oh, how happy we would be then, wouldn't we?" Wandering on in this loving strain till the end of the third page, the letter closed with, "Affectionately, your own Martha."

By-and-bye the young man in the tilted chair, eyeing his friend meditatively, s id:

"Your letter don't seem to make you happy, somehow, Dick."

"Oh Al! if you could only know what a villain I am!" was the rejoinder, in a muffled tone from the folds of the sleeve.

At last one eyebrow went up and one came down. "Well, it's very likely." He looked lazily through the window at a group of loungers before the hotel opposite, and then continued, indifferently: "What's it all about, anyhow?"

"Just read that!" was the reply, as Dick passed "affectionately, your own Martha's letter toward him."

Fisher read the letter through carefully. "I should say this was a very sweet little girl," he remarked, musingly.

So she is, so she is!" said Dick, straightening up. "She's just the sweetest and most confiding little thing in the world, is Marthy. That's what hurts me so. She hasn't a doubt that I'm as true as true blue, because she's truth all the way through herself. And I'm worse than a brute, I am, Al!"

"If the state of affairs which now dawns upon me dimly is as it seems, I rather think you are myself."

"Confound it! You're so hanged cool it riles me," said Dick, blushing. "Just imagine yourself in my place for an instant. Six years ago, when I was nineteen, I first fell in love, and I've been doing it ever since, with decent intervals between. Little Marthy was fifteen then, a little, wild-rose Vermont girl, just as shy, and as sweet, and unsophisticated as that letter and all her other letters seem to say she is; yet I feel like a boy of nineteen in love with her again, to talk about it to you. Like the great calf that I was, with not a dollar in my pocket, and no prospects ahead of me, I up and told her how I felt one day in the spring, when the grass was so green and the birds were singing so loud—I had to tell something to somebody. She looked up at me for a moment with such a smile; full of tears, coming into her eyes, and such a milk and rose blush glowing upon her cheeks, and I just took her right up in my arms then, and kissed her as I'd been longing to do ever since I first met her, six weeks before. Ever since that she has considered herself engaged to me."

"A precocious youngster you were at nineteen, I must say, and a ripe acquaintance it must have been that rooted, blossomed and fruited in six weeks."

"Well, make fun as you please," answered Dick, gloomily; "you have the whole story now, and you can't think worse of me than I think of myself."

"No, Dick, I haven't by any means all of the story yet. As you are twenty-five, I suppose this little girl, now twenty-one, has been hoping and trusting in you for six years. Very likely she's never permitted herself another lover. Why, it's pathetic! Every year she has thought, maybe, you would come back; she has never had a suspicion of you; she has dreamed about you and prayed for you. It's a burning shame! And look at you, violently attached to every pretty girl you see, riding with them, two at a time, dancing with them, making love to them and dressing like a dandy, when you ought to be in the Green mountains, wearing butternut and carrying Marthy's milk-pail."

Dick groaned in anguish of spirit. "And I've always told her I couldn't afford to come after her quite yet. Give it to me—you can't hit me too hard; but oh! do help me out of the scrape."

"Help you out! Well, I should think you would be glad to be in it. Just to think of that little Vermont blossom, tasting like cream and maple sugar, I'll warrant, if blossoms ever do taste; just think of her dropping down any minute among all the furbelows, the frizzes, the paints and the powders of the ladies in our set!"

"Oh, Al! don't harrow a fellow so. I don't believe you imagine how deep I'm in for it. There's Kate Richardson, now, when you talk about flowers; she's a tiger lily; she's a real cactus; she's a tea-rose; she's magnificent, she's gorgeous, she's radiant. Oh, Al Fisher, can't you see how I love her?"

"And she?"—the question was like a flame springing from a bed of coals.

"Well, I just thought I never was so in love in my life. I wasn't sure about her; but one night, a month ago, I was carried completely away. I forgot all about Marthy, and I asked her to marry me. By George, she said she would; and I should have been too happy altogether, if, after my first transport, little Marthy hadn't occurred to me again. Now I'm engaged to both of them, don't you see, and it's a deuce of a mess. I wouldn't give up Kate if I could, and I don't see how I could give up Marthy if I would."

A silence fell between the two then, in which the falling of a cigar ash might have echoed, and the twilight, stealing down, came like a veil to cover silence.

It was fully six months later when Kate Richardson walked into a sleeping car at Omaha, followed by baggage and a porter. Her step was so quick and confident, her accouterments were so appropriate, and the porter followed her with so deferential an air, that the passengers, making themselves comfortable on either side the aisle, looked after her with great respect for her style. "Very common sort of people; shan't make the acquaintance of any of them," Miss Richardson thought, as she observed them in a glance, without seeming to. She paused near the middle of the car.

"Put my things here," she said to the porter. "I have the whole section and you may pile them all on the front seat."

She sat down upon the back seat and spread her skirts comfortably, took out her silk handkerchief and wiped her lips, sighed as enduring a penance, smoothed the collar of her ulster and thought what a bore crossing the continent was. The prominent setting of a ring, visible under her glove, made one forefinger noticeable; and it might have been tenderness or not, but she placed her elbow on the arm of her seat and rested her lips upon it.

In the meantime the car was rapidly filling. There was much talk between the passengers and porter, and from her square of window she could see piles of trunks being carried forward. By-and-bye the cars gave a little shake and quiver as if rousing; then a jerk, a dizzy, gliding motion, and then Miss Richardson became conscious that someone spoke to her. It was a voice that was apology itself, as it said:

"Oh, if you please, ma'am, it's a mistake, and I've had so many mistakes;" and it was almost a cry for help. It had color in its cheeks and its lips, a little mouth and a shiny light in its hazel eyes. It carried a portmanteau, and the porter towered above all with a patronizing air.

Miss Richardson was disturbed. "But porter," said she, "I had engaged the whole of this section. I don't want any one in with me. I shall have no place to put my things."

The hazel eyes were turned piteously upon her, but the voice was tinged with a bit of dignity, albeit touched with tears as it answered:

"Never mind; perhaps there's another half section unoccupied."

"They ain't no other one, 'thout it's a gentleman's in the lower birth, if you don't mind that, miss," said the porter.

The distressed face was a picture.

"Oh, well, well!" Miss Richardson interposed in a bored tone. "I suppose I shall be able to manage somehow, and I dare say that we shall be comfortable enough."

The portmanteau was placed as a snug neighbor to the stylish traps in the front seat, and the little woman made herself quite small in the corner furthest from her grand companion, never so much as attempting to steal a glance from the window monopolized by Miss Richardson's elbow. But presently she leaned toward Miss Richardson and touched her shoulder softly.

"I am so very much obliged to you," she said, gratefully, "and I'm sure I shan't incommode you any more than I can help."

Miss Richardson made her a gracious reply, and soon became interested in her book. At length she yawned and closed it. The afternoon was passing. The scene was rich in billowy green and stretching plain, and across the green level the day was mellowing away to its close, the sunlight falling upon it like winnowing grain. Miss Richardson felt the timid and confiding little touch again, and turned to meet with her handsome eyes the wistful, appealing ones looking toward her.

"Would you let me go into the dining-room to dinner with you?" asked the flute voice, with a tremolo of apprehension in it.

"Oh, yes," said Miss Richardson, smiling; "I'd just as lief you would as not."

"Oh! thank you so much," was the reply, after a breath of relief. "I should never have the courage to go in and eat alone. The waiters are in such a hurry, and I don't know where to sit and I can't find my own car when I'm ready to come back."

So it was that Miss Richardson came to have a charge, and, somehow, so much clinging timidity opposed to her own independence seemed a sort of bond. Before the second day was out she had given her dainty and pretty companion a petting tap or two, short and contented laughter bubbled up between them, confidential undertones of talk frequently passed from one to the other, and Miss Richardson leaned forward and said:

"I haven't any idea what your name is. I think that it ought to be posy, though."

And then the small woman laughed as she answered:

"It isn't though, it's Marthy—Marthy Fairchild."

And then the "magnificent, gorgeous, radiant Kate" replied, just as she would have caressed a bird:

"Ah! and I shall call you Marthy, then, shall I not?"

Not one dim thought of warning had she, not a single swift feeling of recoil, not an idea that she was hugging to her heart a rival—she who held sway among men with waltz, and tete-a-tete, and repartee.

But under the feet of those who tread volcanoes the ground will sometimes break; one cannot forever safely walk the edge of the precipice; thin ice will part.

They were sitting side by side, as usual, one evening; the window framed a calm, mild star. Sitting so silently; how strange if they had known each was saying over and over the same name. The star was shining kindly—shining and twinkling like an eye mildly shrewd, and then it gave place to another and another, till the night sky seemed shaken full with a lustered dust. Presently Miss Richardson began to hum a little, in her soft contralto, and Marthy's thread-like soprano took it up like a carol, under a breath. The men under the dull lamp in the further end of the car held their fingers on their cards for a moment, and the fretful baby ceased its crying. Two women hushed gossiping and stared, and, under pretense of a flare, the passing porter turned down the flame in a lamp while he stopped to listen.

"Marthy," said Miss Richardson, gently, "Where did you learn that? It's such an old-fashioned, sentimental thing, I shouldn't wonder if it had been a love song in '75."

"Oh, yes; I shouldn't wonder if it had. I learned it 'way back in Vermont—oh, how far away that seems now! I used to sing it with Richard—but that seems only yesterday, though it has been years and years. I've never told you about Richard—have I? His name is Powers, and it's he that I'm coming to California to meet. A long, long time ago, when I was such a little, little girl I can hardly remember it, some kind of a sickness broke out, and mother and father took it and died. I can just see mother lying with a white flower in her hand as they closed the coffin lid, and than in a day or two some woman said she wondered what was to be done with me. Somehow or other I got to grandpa's, in among the little hills, and the cows that gave me a living. Grandpa was just my mother to me over again, and there I stayed, and was so happy with him. I have always been a little girl, and think I shall never be anything else. When I am an old woman it seems as though I should still be a little girl. How it all came about I never could imagine, but it was just as the flowers come up in the spring, and as the fruit gets ripe in the fall. Grandpa said one morning he should have a young man come to help with the milking, and before night I knew Richard; and, somehow, I think I must have been ripening ready to know him, for my heart was all open to him from the first. He came up to me when it was twilight, and said he: "Good-evening, Marthy," and then I seemed to fall into a flutter, and to feel that he must know it. Oh! I never can tell you how Richard seemed to me. Every night, after that, as I went along the meadow path, he came and said: "Good-evening, Marthy"—just so, and I took to listening so hard for his coming that my heart hurt me, and beat in my cheeks and lips. And all the time grandpa never knew. One day the sky was so blue and the air was so sweet I was certain that something was going to happen; and whether it was the birds singing or my heart beating out a rhythm I do not know, but in a moment I seemed to be standing among the flowers, for Richard had taken me in his arms.

"Oh, life had just begun to me then, and not one day since, not even the day grandpa died, has been all sorrow; but dark days there have been, too, for in a few weeks more my Richard went away, so that by-and-bye he could afford to marry his "bud of a girl"—that's what he always called me. Oh, how tender and true he is! What a grand place his heart is to live in! What a little queen he has crowned me! His letters have been so loving and sweet that one never came without carrying me through the space of heaven; and they were such sorry litle ones I could write in answer. So many noble women must have loved him. But he loved his little Marthy all the time. Ah, Miss Richardson," and the earnest, reverent tone deepened in its half whisper, "can you imagine anything at all about what I tell you?"

"No," replied Miss Richardson, bitterly, "for there is no romance, not one grain of it, in my life. The romance I had was spoiled just a short time ago. Keep your faith in your Richard, Marthy, but I have none left for man. You must go on now, and let me know the rest."

"I would rather die than lose my faith in Richard," said Marthy, tremulously. "There is such a little more to tell," she went on then; "all the time his letters told me he could not afford to come; he was waiting in hopes, and oh, if the time was to him as to me, then to both it was a dreary, dreary waiting. And grandpa began to fret; he wanted to see me married before he died. But one day, a month ago, he died, and left me alone with the cows. Then, to show Richard how much I yet loved him, and how little I cared whether he was rich, or whether he was poor, I wrote him a glad letter, that I was coming to him soon, soon. When I reach the end of my journey, there he will be to take me home, to his home. I can almost see him now, so glad to find me again."

She was moving restlessly about like a wind, and her hands were winding their fingers about each other, her eyes shining and her chin with its cleft pointing into a ray of the moon.

"I think I know your Richard," said Miss Richardson, by-and-bye. "He is a tall, handsome man, with blonde eyes and hair, and a pleasant, bright way with him. You know I live in Sacramento, too."

In a few moments the porter came along again, and Miss Richardson gave orders to have only the lower berth made. "For we will sleep together to-night, Marthy," said she, quietly.

So all the night long she lay awake, with her arms around little Marthy. All the night long, thinking and thinking, she lay, with the sweet breath of the trusting child-woman falling on her left hand—the hand was shorn now of its sparkling ring.

"I loved him too," she cried to herself, suddenly, and then her arm tightened upon the child heart beating under it, and the throb ran through her like an appeal for mercy. The cars tramped into and through the night, and by-and-bye the morning came, as fair and fresh as though Kate Richardson had not made a sacrifice the night before.

When the train rolled into the depot at Sacramento, Miss Richardson espied Dick Powers waiting, and by his side was Al Fisher. He was haggard and in distress, he was thin, and he had grown five years older than when she left him two months before. He saw her, too, and ran along by her window, grasping the hand she held out to him.

"Oh, Kate, Kate!" he pleaded, imploringly.

She went to the door to meet him, and drew him along the aisle; "Dick, here is Matty," said she.

He looked at the wild rose, blooming so sweetly for him, and as he saw the soft hazel eyes brimming up with drops, the falling corners of the shy mouth quivering, the old sweet beauty grew upon him again, and a hungry smile dawned in his eyes.

"Oh, Marthy!" he murmured.

"At last, dear Richard, at last!" she cried, as he gathered her in his arms.

Al Fisher took Miss Richardson home, and she was gravely polite and smiling all the way. But it was two years before she allowed him to draw the last drop of bitterness out of her heart; and, even then, she gave the last kiss before marriage to a baby Marthy.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Durability of the Obelisk.

Commander Gorringe lectured a short time ago before the Teachers' association of New York, on "The Obelisk and African Archæology." In the course of his lecture he said:

The ancient Egyptian obelisks were originally monoliths, and were all quarried at Syene, on the banks of the Nile, about 650 miles from the sea, where there exists an enormous mass of rock known as syenite, celebrated for its hardness, freedom from cracks and veins of foreign matter, and susceptible of the most beautiful polish. It has been asserted that the climate of Egypt is more favorable for the preservation of syenite than that of Paris, London and New York. I contest the accuracy of this assertion. The wonderful preservation of the Egyptian monuments is due to the material of which they are made, and not the climate. In Egypt very heavy dews accumulate in the summer and autumn, when the sky is almost cloudless and the sun puts forth its greatest heat. The moistened surfaces are acted on by the powerful rays of the morning sun, and, as is universally the case where there are heat and moisture, there will be decay. Thus it is that the eastern and southern sides of the mountains all along the northern coast of Africa show signs of disintegration, while the western and northern sides remain more or less uninjured. You have observed that the hieroglyphics on two of the sides of our obelisk are perfect, while on the other they are more or less obliterated. This is not due to the sand storms of the desert, as has been stated, because the most perfect side was facing the southwest, from which direction the most severe sand storms of Alexandria invariably come. The same condition that caused the defacement of two sides in Egypt exists in New York, but under different circumstances and to a less degree. It is only during the summer afternoons, after the thunder-showers, that the sun has an opportunity to exert his most powerful influence on a moist surface. This is the reason I have turned the worst face of the obelisk to the west, to receive whatever injury may result from the same cause. Many persons interested in the preservation of the hieroglyphics as they are have expressed some anxiety as to the effect of severe cold following rapidly a heavy rain. I have no hesitation in asserting that we have little to fear from that cause.

A test of the capacity and inclination of American college students and graduates for practical journalism is about to be made. Mr. W. R. Balch, the editor of the Philadelphia *American*, offers $1,500 in prizes for the best editorials, the best special essays and the best poems written by college students or college graduates. There are two sets of prizes—twenty-one in all—offered by the *American*. One set is for college students only; the second set of prizes is for those who have been graduated from American colleges. The topics are not limited.

FOR THE LADIES.

A Royal Bride's Trousseau.

The New York *Telegram* says of the trousseau belonging to the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, married to the Crown Prince of Austria: It had been exhibited at the royal palace at Brussels, and the descriptions of its fairy-like materials, and the exquisite works of art in gold and silver embroidery and laces of marvelous delicacy, were most exciting. Amid all the bridal glories one table in the middle of the hall was heaped up with linen and household goods, which attracted the attention of the ladies. It may interest lady readers to know that the chemises are fringed with costly lace and with lovely bosoms of artistic workmanship. Then there were jackets, corsets, jupons, handkerchiefs, fichus, cravates and other most charming objects necessary to the feminine toilet. Near these were costlier presents of dresses and jewelry. The bridal dress was of the traditional cloth of silver, richly ornamented with embroidery designs representing oak, laurel and rose branches, intertwined with bouquets of orange blossoms, the whole, both for design and harmony of color, forming a robe such as connoisseurs declared was never seen before. The waist and arms were decorated with delicate silver lace, the train of the same material as the robe and embroidered to match. It was four meters long and four wide. The bouquets and designs in high relief on the train have occupied many industrious hands for over three months. The queen of the Belgians wore a dress at the wedding which was composed of azure velvet, the train, with rich silver embroidery, falling over a similarly embroidered underdress of dead blue satin. It was very tastefully decorated with silver lace, and the draping and arrangements of this matchless robe were such as to send those who have seen it into ecstasies.

How Women Should Dress.

An American authority says: No lady need be ashamed to dress plainly or cheaply; she can, with the help of the modern guides to dress, appear like a lady on very little money. She can lay down three rules for herself: Never to pretend to anything, never to wear jewelry, and, affirmatively, always to be neat. A young girl with a white muslin and a fresh flower is dressed for a queen's ball. A lady of maturer years, with a well-fitting dark silk, real jewelry or none, and her own hair—all the better if it is white—is also dressed for a ball. True womanhood include all the delicate refinements that overflow in the perfect glove, the well-fitting shoe, the pretty stocking, the neat frills, the becoming bonnet. The American woman, to do her only justice, is not a creature by instinct, and if she occasionally gives too much thought to dress, she is still to be admired and commended for her daintiness.

Fashion Notes.

Scarf draperies grow in favor.

Vermicelli lace is out of fashion.

Colored Spanish lace is made into hats.

Steel lace bonnets are trimmed with ostrich tips.

Tuscan cream is the name of a new color in lace.

Crosswise draperies are much used for short skirts.

Triangular sticks are the newest for sunshades.

Surah serge is trimmed with batiste embroidery.

Soft thick ostrich feathers are put on bonnets of steel lace.

The frills on summer silk dresses are cut in points this season.

Wall flower tints reappear again in flowers, ties and ribbons.

The Watteau is the favorite style for illuminated foulard dresses.

Paste jewels set in steel are used for buttons on foulard gowns.

The pinkish white color of the new laces is called baked earth.

Some of the summer piques have designs like those of brocade.

Surah is made into blouse waists for children's wear. It washes as well as linen.

Chenille dotted net is not tied when used for bonnet strings, but caught by a flower.

Flat collars to be worn on silk dresses have a point behind and a point on each shoulder.

Watered silk appears as panels in skirts, and also as waistcoats in evening costumes.

Black satin parasols are frequently edged with plaited satin ruffles of gold color or scarlet.

Shirred cuffs edged with lace, accompany shirred collarettes and fichus of the same material.

The fastening used with surplice waists is three buckles placed slantwise at the waist.

Some of the light summer mantles are trimmed all around with black lace over white lace.

White waists under overdresses with square neck and no sleeves are to be worn by little children this summer.

Summer gowns for young girls have skirts of thin wool, and waists of surah with silk ruches and ruffles of choice lace.

A Pageant in Siam.

The rice crop this year is a bounti ful one, and the people are rejoicing over it. The second king came in from the country on Sabbath morning. He had been out on his fields threshing his rice. Returning, he arranged for the yearly procession that is made at the close of the harvest. The first gong had rung for our religious service just as the procession reached the lower compound. The noise of bells on the elephants, and the chanting of the riders, together with the music made by the king's band, made it necessary for us to delay the ringing of the second gong until after the procession had passed. I had not supposed it was to be so great an affair. A large number of elephants had passed before I began to count, but I counted 110 as they passed along one by one. I was told there was 170 in all in the procession. One of the largest wore trappings of the brightest silver. The howdas contained rice. All these were decorated with green branches. The procession was in honor of the guardian spirits that preside over the rice crop. Those that could see the procession in its whole length considered it the most imposing one that has passed for years.—*Rev. J. Wilson, of Siam.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Extended crop reports recently published in the Chicago *Times* indicate that the Northwest will more than make up for the partial failure of the winter wheat crop by an increased acreage and assured yield of spring wheat. Minnesota and Dakota alone promise to make good the deficit.

George Morton, a Canadian cheese exporter, will undertake a scheme for a great dairy colony in the Northwest. There are to be 224 farms of 160 acres each, stocked at the outset with thirty cows each. The novelty will be a narrow-gauge railroad, with a station on each farm, so that milk can be carried to a central cheese factory twice a day.

A dangerous counterfeit of the standard American silver dollar has made its appearance. They have the ring of the genuine metal, the milling is perfect, and there is an absence of that greasy substance which is found by running the thumb over the general run of base coins. They are, however, too light, and a trifle thicker than the genuine.

The days when nothing was sold in San Francisco for less than a dime, and even that minimum price was almost a badge of disgrace in the eyes of people who remembered the golden days of the half-dollar, have passed away forever. Californians have passed their period of contempt for small coins and the chink of the nickle is heard in the land. The *Bulletin* regards this fact as an indication of the healthy financial condition of the community. People purchase less of what they do not want and of necessary articles only what they need, and have ceased to fear the derision of those who still refuse to recognize any sum of money smaller than one "bit."

A writer in a French paper ascribes the exceptional healthiness of butchers to their inhaling the nutritive principles of meat, and a French physician of eminence deduces from this the desirability of vapor baths charged with vitalizing principles. Cooks, at this rate, ought to be amazingly full of vitality. The good health of butchers is probably due to their living entirely in the open air, the same cause which gives so many more years of life, on the average, to the grocer's clerk than to his dry goods brother. Thirty years ago butchers in London never wore hats when at work, but drove all over the town bareheaded, as many young butchers do now. This inhaling idea is, like all others, old. A century ago consumptive patients were sent to live over cow-houses.

The ratio of ministers to members varies greatly in different denominations, as the following table will show:

	Churches.	*Members*
African M. E., one minister to every		224
Lutheran, " "		221
M. E., South, " "		214
Reformed (Ger.), one minister to every		212
Colored M. E., " "		177
Reformed (Dutch), " "		147
Methodist Episcopal, " "		144
Baptists, " "		138
African M. E. Zion, " "		127
Evangelical Associa'n, " "		125
United Presbyterian, " "		118
Presbyterian (North), " "		114
Congregationalists, " "		107
Protestant Episcopal, " "		100
Methodist Protestant, " "		86
Cumberland Pres. " "		80
United Brethren in Christ, one minister to every		61
Average		141

Recent advices speak of the discovery of a new gold field in the most inland part of New South Wales, which is causing some excitement among the gold-mining community. The scene of the find is the Grey Ranges, a wild elevated country in the extreme northwest of the colony, and on the borders of South Australia. Apart from the nature of the deposits, which are said to be rich, the discovery is interesting as a matter of science, as being a deviation from the rule which has hitherto prevailed that all of the mineral wealth, and especially the gold deposits, in Australia have been found within a short distance from the coast. The nearest village to the Grey Ranges is Wilcannia, on the Darling river, some 600 miles from Sidney, and 200 miles from the gold field. Water is scarce, and only to be met with at distances of fifty miles apart, so that intending prospectors will have to encounter more than the usual amount of difficulty.

Wars of the Humming-Birds.

Whenever it happens that two of the species meet among my flowers, they signal the encounter with a shrill warcry, and dash at each other in fierce antagonism. The spirit of Bellona inflames their souls. For an instant they close together, then give each other chase, and with the speed of meteors are lost to my view. Shortly after, the return of one alone announces that the victory has been quick and decisive. Diminutive as are these puny sprites, they are heavily charged with combativeness. The entire race are pugnacious and quarrelsome to an extraordinary degree, impudently assaulting each other, and birds of much greater size which venture into their neighborhood or occasion them a fancied annoyance. Even the hawk is not safe from their attacks, and has been seen worried and whipped by them. Mr. Bates remarks, in delineating their truculent disposition, and the perpetual battles occuring in every flowery nook in the tropics where they congregate, "One will knock another off its perch, and the two will go fighting and screaming away at a pace badly to be followed by the eye."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Silent Influence

We are touching our fellow-beings on all sides. They are affected for good or for evil by what we are, by what we say and do, even by what we think and feel. May-flowers in the parlor breathe their fragrance through the atmosphere. We are each of us silently saturating the atmosphere about us with the subtile aroma of our character. In the family circle, besides and beyond all the teaching, the daily life of each parent and child mysteriously modifies the life of every person in the household. The same process on a wider scale is going on through the community. No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself. Others are built up and straightened by our unconscious influence.—*Congregationalist.*

Iris colors are the soft hues of the flag flower, and are becoming to young girls with yellow hair.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Sanitary errors: 1. To believe that the more hours children are at their studies the faster they learn. 2. To believe that the more a person eats the stronger and fatter he will become. 3. To believe that if exercise is good for one it should be taken at all hours and seasons, the more violent the better the result. 4. To imagine that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. 5. To eat without appetite. 6. To eat a hearty supper the last thing at night.

A superior remedy for a sore throat is, on retiring to rest, to rub on the outside a little volatile liniment, and swallow slowly a few drops of paregoric, letting it dissolve in the saliva, and spread along down the inflamed parts. The liniment is generally sufficient alone. Volatile liniment is simply a mixture of sweet oil and aqua ammonia (called liquid hartshorn). These are put into a vial and shaken, using such proportion as to form a semi-liquid soap. An ounce or two can be got cheaply at the druggist's, and if tightly corked it will keep for months. Rub it on with the fingers. This is also good for soreness of the chest or joints, or for lameness, stiff neck, etc.

One of the simplest and best remedies to be given to children if they are troubled with worms is poplar bark. A well-known physician has used this for years with marked success. It can be bought at any drug store, and a little paper costing five cents will often prevent sickness and possibly save a large doctor's bill. If a child looks white around the mouth, with flushed cheeks and bad breath, it is safe to infer that he is afflicted with worms. I take a little pinch of the bark, about as much as one would naturally take up on the point of a penknife, and give it before breakfast. It has a clean, bitter taste, and there is no difficulty in getting a child to take it if you explain what it is for. A good way to regulate a child's stomach and bowels is to give him a little bowl of oatmeal and milk every day for breakfast and dinner. See that it is well salted, as salt promotes digestion. The ailments of a child who is in a normal condition almost always proceed from the stomach, and much may be done for our children by paying some attention to their diet and so avoid giving medicine as much as possible.

"My little boy eats everything just the same as the rest of us, coffee and tea and all," said a lady to me with an air of pride and satisfaction. Now my little boy did not eat everything and never tasted of coffee or tea, and at the age of six years he was a perfectly healthy child and full half a head taller than the sallow, dyspeptic little fellow who ate everything.—*New York Post.*

Given to Inventions.

"It is very well to talk about working for the heathen," said one, as the ladies of the circle put aside their sewing, "but I'd like to have some one tell me what I'm to do with my husband."

"What's the matter with him?" asked a sympathetic old lady.

"William is a good man," continued the first, waving her glasses in an argumentative way, "but William will invent. He goes inventing round from morning till night, and I have no peace or comfort. I didn't object when he invented a fire-escape, but I did remonstrate when he wanted me to crawl out the window one night last winter to see if it worked well. Then he originated a lock for the door that wouldn't open from midnight until morning, so as to keep burglars out. The first time he tried it he caught his coat-tail in it, and I had to walk around him with a pan of hot coals all night to keep him from freezing."

"Why didn't he take his coat off?"

"I wanted him to, but he stood around till the thing opened itself trying to invent some way of unfastening it. That's William's trouble. He will invent. A little while ago he got up a cabinet bedstead that would shut and open without handling. It went by clockwork. William got into it and up it went. Bless your heart, he stayed in there from Saturday afternoon until Sunday evening, when it flew open and disclosed William with the plans and specifications of a patent wash-bowl that would tip over when it got just so full. The result was that I lost all my rings and a breast-pin down the waste pipe. Then he got up a crutch for a man that could also be used as an opera glass. Whenever the man leaned on it, up it shut, and when he put it to his eye to find William it flew out into a crutch and almost broke the top of his head off."

"Don't any of his inventions amount to anything?"

"He says they do. Once he invented a rope-ladder to be worn as a guard-chain and lengthened out with a spring. He put it around his neck, but the spring got loose and turned it into a ladder and almost choked him to death. Then he invented a patent boot-heel to crack nuts with, but he mashed his thumb with it and gave it up. His coal scuttle has made more trouble than anything else. It was riveted to the grate, and when the fire got low it would turn over and pour on coal. The rivets got rusty so he couldn't get it off, and I just sit up in bed and listen to that scuttle all night. Then he arranged a corn-popper so it would wiggle itself, and now he can't stop it. You can hear that popper going around in the closet, and he won't let me throw it away because he wants to invent something to hold it still. Why, he has got a washtub full of inventions. One of them is a prayer-book that always opens at the right place. We tried it one morning at church, but the wheels and springs made such a row that the sexton took William out by the collar and told him to leave his fire-engines home when he came to worship. The other day I saw him going up street with the model of a grain elevator sticking out of his hip pocket, and he is fixing up an improved shot tower in our bedroom."

"Does he make any money out of his inventions?"

"He doesn't appear to. The other night a man came down and wanted William to get up a patent umbrella fastening. Since then he has wrecked all the umbrellas and parasols in the house. We haven't a thing to use if it should rain. Now he's at work on a combined cat and rat trap. The cat and rats go in at different ends and eat each other up—at least he says they will; and after that he is going at a pair of pantaloons, in which a man can fall down without spraining his leg. William means well, but he's got that mania for inventing, and I don't know where it will end."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Lullaby.

Sleep, little one, sleep!
Let slumber gently steep
Dim eyes o'er-dazzled by the day
Soft limbs o'er-wearied by their play—
Sleep, little one, sleep!

Sleep, pretty one, sleep!
The flowers in slumber deep
Lie hushed on the dark breast of night,
As you upon your pillows white—
Sleep, pretty one sleep!

Sleep, happy one, sleep!
Why should you wake or weep?
Your sins you shake off in your prayers;
Your cares—you have no thought of cares!
Sleep, happy one, sleep!

Sleep, precious one, sleep!
God will thy treasure keep
Safer than sheltering mother-arm;
Nor earth nor hell shall work him harm—
Sleep, precious one, sleep!

Sleep, cherished one, sleep!
I hear his breathing deep
Behind sleep's curtain as it shifts.
An older baby, when it lifts
To-morrow, forth will creep!

—*Mrs. C. M. Harris.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A drum is quite an instrument for producing noise, but a drummer can beat it all hollow.

In some instances man must yield the palm of superiority to woman. For instance, a man cannot wear a straw hat all winter.

"I haven't tasted a drop in the last ten years," as the tramp said when the serving-maid tendered him a glass of water.—*St. Louis Spirit.*

A cloud about the size of a one-dollar note has 'risen upon the brow of the young man, indicative of coming ice-cream.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

Professor Proctor seems determined that the world is to come to an end soon, but then he has just married a widow.—*New York Commercial.*

The old style of doctors used to bleed the arms of their patients. The new style bleed their pockets. The change, however, is in favor of life.—*Picayune.*

Now doth the rural matron
Prepare her garden patch;
Erstwhile the hen appeareth,
To scratch, and scratch and scratch.

—*Wit and Wisdom.*

The Steubenville *Herald* thinks that "whenever you see a woman talking straight at a man and beginning to nod her head and keep time to it with her upraised index finger, it is about time for somebody to climb a tree."

A young man who had commenced telling a spinster what kind of tea he liked best, said: "I have loved Oo—long." The maiden turned scarlet and declared that she would not be made the subject of puns at this age of life.

A Curious Cure for Car Sickness.

Many persons, especially ladies, are great sufferers from that form of nausea and headache known as "car sickness." A journey by rail has for them all the discomfort and suffering that an ocean voyage has to the majority of travelers. A lady who had occasion to take a short trip on the Lowell road—and she never travels by rail for pleasure—was, as is usual with her, as thoroughly sick as ever a landsman is on the "heaving deep," by the time she had ridden a dozen miles. The conductor of the palace-car, who was apparently very familiar with such cases, told the sufferer's companion that a sheet of writing paper, worn next to the person, directly over the chest, was a sure preventive of the trouble in nine cases out of ten. He had recommended it to hundreds of travelers, and rarely knew it to fail. The prescription seemed very like a "charm"—a horse chestnut carried in the pocket to ward off rheumatism, or a red string around the neck to prevent bleeding at the nose. But it was simple, and could at least do no harm. For the return trip a sheet of common writing note paper was fastened inside the clothing as directed. Result—a perfectly comfortable journey, without a hint of the old sickness that had for years

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

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—A severe storm passed over the Chapel Hill neighborhood on Friday last.

—The summer term of the United States Court commenced in Raleigh Monday.

—John Spellman has revived the *State Journal*, at Raleigh. It is anti-prohibition.

—It costs $80,000 a year to print the postage stamps of the United States.

—It is estimated that $400,000 of capital is brought into the United States every week by the foreign immigrants.

—The National bank circulation, reached $362,900,000 being the highest amount ever attained.

—The Mormons continue to receive large numbers of converts from Europe every week.

—The decrease in the amount of the public debt during May was $11,150,721.

—The Virginia Readjuster's Convention in Richmond, nominated Cameron for Governor and John F. Lewis for Lieutantant Governor.

—The *Patriot* says: The Board of County Commissioners for Guilford County refused to-day to grant retail license for the sale of beer and wine.

—London dates of June 4th, state that serious fears are entertained of a general outbreak in Ireland, and that stringent measures will be adopted at once to protect the government's interest.

MASONIC.—At the recent meeting in Asheville, among the officers of the Grand Chapter of the Masonic order elected, we find the names of Samuel H. Smith, of Winston, Grand King, and D. P. Mast Grand Master of the First Veil.

—The report of Rev. C. H. Wiley, on the condition of the University of North Carolina will be found in this issue. The report contains valuable information of interest to the people of this State, as the Univerity belongs to the State and educates one student from each county free of charge.

DAKOTA.—A terriffic hail and wind storm passed over Deadwood city, on the 6th, doing great damage. Hailstones, some of the size of hen eggs, fell for more than two hours. Hundreds of trees on the hill side were uprooted and hurled a distance of 500 feet. Four houses were blown down, one woman killed, and several persons seriously injured.

—A monument to the late chief Justice of North Carolina, Richmond Mumford Pearson, was unveiled at Oak Wood Cemetery (Raleigh) on Wednesday. Judge R. P. Dick, of Greensboro, delivered the address. This monument has been erected by an association consisting of the students of the late Chief Justice, who have contributed the means necessary for the purpose.

—Our Consul at Smyrna has at last been able to arrive at the exact losses from the Chio earthquake. The number of persons killed was 3,000 and the loss of property $13,000,000. The earthquake, it is now learned, was felt on the mainland, killing a number of persons there, and extending as far as Smyrna, where, however, no serious damage was done.

—The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North Carolina will meet in Statesville, Thursday evening June 16. A large attendance is expected. The delegates elected by the Greensboro Association are Messrs. S. L. Tregden and O. F. Pearce, alternates Messrs. John Lewis and W. H. Branson. Besides the following gentleman expected to attend as they are entitled to a seat in the convention by virtue of their office: Mr. R. E. Caldwell, President; Mr. G. M. Bulla, Secretary; Messrs. W. K. Eldrige, and C. D. Yates, members of the State Executive Committee.

—The meeting of the N. C. Medical Association at Asheville adjourned Wednesday to meet next year on the 2d Tuesday in May at Concord.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Dr. Thos. F. Wood, of Wilmington, President; Dr. A. S. Carr, of Durham, Treasurer; Dr. L. Arman Picot, of Warren, Secretary; Dr. A. W. Knox, of Raleigh, Orator and W. P. Beall, of Greensboro, Essayist.

The Imprisoned Czar.

LONDON, June 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "A Russian friend sends me a striking picture of the state of imprisonment into which recent events have thrown the Czar. The palace at Gatchina is filled with soldiery and police. Every one having business at the palace is subjected to rigorous search whenever they have occasion to go there. The Court will soon remove to Peterhof, which has a small port at the mouth of the Neva. Four lightships will be anchored there, and no other vessels will be allowed to approach. Two yachts will always be ready to convey the Czar to and from St. Petersburg, accompanied on either side by a torpedo boat."

—Aside from wheat and a few other agricultural staples which seem at times to have become the mere battledore and shuttlecock of speculators, the merchandise and produce markets present a rather more than usully dull appearance even at this quiet season. The general run of merchandise prices are said to be not only not inflated, but most of the products of labor, it is claimed, are selling at prices which afford but a slender margin of profit on the lay down cost. And yet there is said to be very little money in merchandising, and that in regard to many staple commodities it is difficult to get back a new dollar for an old one. This being the case, the continued active speculation in public securities becomes all the more explicable. At no period in the history of this country was there anything like such an accumulation of money as there is at present, nor were the rates of interest ever lower, it being extremely difficult to obtain a better return than three to four per cent. from any investment that is deemed absolutely safe. Capitalists and business men are therefore investing heavily in corporate shares and mortgages on the assumption that these securities afford better returns, even at the extreme prices to which good and bad have alike attained, than could be obtained from legitimate trade or from Government bonds at their present high premium. The conservative portion for the press occasionally points out the dangerous consequences that will be likely to result from a persistence in the prevalent mania for stock gambling, but all to no purpose. The speculation continues, and the well-informed as well as the ignorant continue to buy securities, many of them of no instrinsic value, at wonderfully inflated prices. Sooner or later will come a collapse, and many who have been going it blind in stock will be engulphed in bandruptcy.—*N. Y. Trade Reporter, of Saturday.*

VENNOR'S PREDICTION FOR JUNE.—June is likely to prove warm, even hot and dry up to about the 10th or 12th days. Beyond these dates cool and showery weather is probable up to the 20th; and frosts are likely to be experienced pretty generally both in Canada and the Northern States. A snow fall is not improbable in mountainous regions. The neighborhood of the 22d and 23d days looks, in the distance, particularly cool and frosty, while the 24th to 26th dates, on the contrary, smack of heat in many sections of the country. The neighborhood of the 29th is likely to be stormy in Western Ontario and Western United States, the storms being in all probability accompanied by thunder and lightning and hail. The month will end hot in most parts, with threatening weather.

—The curiosity excited as to how many immigrants would come to Castle Garden during the month of May has at length been satisfied. The prodigious total is 76,652. This makes an average of nearly 2,500 a day for the month, and, of course, it surpasses anything before known in the growth of the country, being greater than some entire years of immigration. The influx represents, among other things, a certain proportion of men and women saved from becoming food for powder for kings and kaisers.—*News Observer.*

BOLD THIEVES.—John T. Fitzpatrick, formerly a messenger of the Southern Express Company, and A. King, formerly baggage man on the Iron Mountain Railroad, were seen drunk in Texacarna one day last week wearing valuable gold badges set with jewels, supposed to belong to Gen. Grant, as the inscription showed they had been presented to him. The badges were taken from them and sent to this city, but the men were not arrested. Yesterday both men were arrested and more of Gen. Grant's property found on them. It is supposed they robbed his baggage when he went to Mexico.

—The building boom in New York city is unexampled. The number of new buildings which have been begun in that city since the 1st of January last, is 1,145, and their cost is to be $18,685,270.

—The Washington arsenal has been abolished, and the buildings will be converted into barracks. It is explained that this movement to gather troops at Washington is intended for the protection of the Treasury, where are deposited over $1,000,000,000 in securities. The government is afraid of burglars and mobs, and it is proposed to keep soldiers pacing around the building day and night.

FREDERICK, MD., June 3.—The monument erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Frederick Co., to mark the graves of the Southern soldiers who fell at Antietam, was unveiled yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

—General Grant made a speech at a dinner given to him in the city of Mexico recently, in which referring to rumors of Mexican annexation, he said: "I am sure that even if it could be shown that all the people of Mexico were in favor of the annexation of a portion of their territory to the United States it would still be rejected [by the United States]. We want no more land. We do want to improve what we have, and we want to see our neighbors improve and grow so strong that the design of any other country could not endanger them. Mexico has the elements of development and wealth such as no other country possesses, at all event to so high a degree. Her proximity to the equator, with her elevated plains, enables her to produce the fruits of all latitudes. Her mines are the richest in the world, and she possesses every climate, from the tropical to the frigid, in proximity to each other. With the contemplated improvements in internal communication, she must advance beyond the dream of her most patriotic citizens. So far as I am concerned, I shall be very glad if I can contribute to this result."

MINING NEWS.—Messrs. Harrison and Linton are working away patiently at the Hill Mine—the working machinery is on the road, and they are 40 feet down and sinking.

The Herring Gold Mining Co., in Randolph county, are pushing vigorously ahead, making good returns. They are running two Howland pulverizers, which work very satisfactorily. The mine is about twelve miles from Thomasville.

An English paper states that the organization to work Gold Hill in this county is completed, and that the money, £140,000, divided into one hundred and forty thousand shares has all been raised. Mr. Wm. Treloar is to be superintendent of the mine.

From this it is presumed that operations are to be begun at an early day on this property—and if properly conducted there is not the slightest doubt but that it will pay large dividends. This news will be hailed with pleasure by our people.

A Company has been organized in London, to work the Keystone Gold Mine with 125,000 shares par value five dollars each, of which 40,000 shares are to go to vendor. The directors are Robert Angus, Esq., Sir Richard Githin, Major Rudkin and H. S. Wilde, Esq., with Thomas Orchard, Esq., Secretary. Office 62 Moorgate street, E. C., London. The mines to be operated are claimed to be four, covering an area of 293 acres in Randolph county, twelve miles from Thomasville, North Carolina, and includes a ten-stamp mill. —New York *Mining Record, May 28.*

We have been informed by a mining expert who formerly had charge of this property, that it is one of the largest deposits of gold ore in the State.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

From Advance Sheets of the 84th North Carolina Reports.

1. When proof is made of the loss of a contract to convey land, a copy thereof, if shown to be correct, is admissable as secondary evidence to prove the contents of the original, was registered. Such a contract is valid without registration.—Mauney vs. Crowell.

2. An action for damages for an injury received by the plaintiff employee of a railroad company will not lie against the company if it resulted from the negligence of a fellow-servant, occupying the same level with the plaintiff, where the company used due care in the selection of such fellow-servant. But such action will lie if the injury resulted from the negligence of a servant whose commands the plaintiff was bound to obey.—Cowles vs. R. R. Co.

3. A master is bound to furnish a servant with such appliances for his work as are suitable and may be used with safety, and this, by implication of the law, is a stipulation in every contract for service, and if the servant is injured by reason of detective appliances placed in his hand by the master or his agent, the master is liable in damages, unless he can clearly show, (1) that he has used due care in the selection and preservation of the same; or (2) that the servant had knowledge of the defect and failed to notify the master; or (3) that the injury resulted from contributory negligence.—*Ib.*

4. Where a sheriff has five executions in hands against the same defendant and sells his lands under 4 of them, but it was restrained by injunction from selling under the other also, *it was held* that the latter could not be called in to aid the title of the purchaser nor the sheriff be required to recite it in his deed.—Gifford vs. Alexander.

5. In a proceeding to enforce the statutory penalty against a sheriff for failure to make due return of process, it is not error to set aside a judgment absolute when it appeared that he had notice of the rule upon him to show cause.—Yeargin vs. Wood.

6. Where in such case the summons sent by mail did not reach the officer until six days before the sitting of the court to which it was returnable, and he served it in two days thereafter: *Held* he is not liable to amercement.—*Ib.*

The Anti-Prohibition Convention.

From the Raleigh *News and Observer* we condense the following:

The attendance was quite large, nearly every seat on the floor being occupied. About one-fourth of the delegates were colored. Nearly all sections of the State were represented, but the bulk of the delegates were from that portion west of Raleigh. Wake had a large representation.

Executive Committees for Districts:

First District—W. A. Moore, of Chowan; second district—J. E. O'Hara, of Halifax; third district—Ed. P. Powers, of Cumberland; fourth district—J. H. Renfrow, of Wake; fifth district—W. B. Stafford, of Guilford; sixth district—J. J. Simms, of Mecklenburg; seventh district—C. J. Baily, of Iredell; eighth district—Natt Atkinson, of Buncombe.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, after a recess of three hours.

The following was introduced:

WHEREAS, Complete organization has been perfected in many counties against prohibition, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention adopt the name, to be known in future, as the "Anti-Prohibition party for the State of North Carolina."

The Convention was addressed by James E. Boyd, of Alamance, R. C. Badger, Wake, J. E. O'Hara, J. T. Respass, Nat. Atkinson, Mr. Cobb, of Person, Mr. Bledsoe, Seth M. Carpenter, of Newbern, Rev. J. B. Brown, Missionary Baptist, of Yadkin.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of anti-prohibitionists was held in Metropolitan Hall, at which Mr. E. P. Powers, of Fayetteville, presided. Speeches were made by James H. Harris and W. V. Turner, colored. The latter announced himself as a Republican, and said he was glad that a Democratic Legislature had thrown the fire-brand of prohibition among the people, for it would surely result in good for the Republican party. There was a perfect exodus of listeners from the hall during his speech.—*Star.*

A speech was then made by Mr. Cobb, of Person county, when the committee on resolutions, through J. E. O'Hara, colored, presented the following report:

Whereas, A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, for the purposes of beverage, within the borders of North Carolina, was passed by the last Legislature, to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Thursday in August next; and

Whereas, The said act is obstructive to the moral, social, political and material progress of our people: Because it proposes to deprive them of reasonable and proper liberties they have always enjoyed, is sumptuary in its character and opens the door to further encroachment upon those liberties. Because it is violative of our State constitution in letter adspirit. Because it is incapable of enforcement, and as worse than a dead letter on our statute books, will beget disrespect for other and better laws and looseness in their administration. Because it proposes a monopoly hateful to the instincts of a free people, and seeks to establish that monopoly in the hands of a class who have neither sought nor desired it, and whose best interests would be subverted in its success. Because in the light of its working in other communities we see that it opens the door to more sin, misery and wrong than it prevents, and prepares the ground for a new crop of crimes and abuses. Because it proposes to impose upon the monopolists it creates, the druggists and physicians licensed under its degrading conditions, and offers a premium for the debauching of two noble professions. Because it discriminates against our own people in favor of others, by prohibiting the manufacture of liquors that the act itself declares all necessary to the medical mechanical and scientific uses of our people. Because it discriminates between classes, among our own people, and offers privileges to one it denies to another. Because under it, the giving away of liquor not being prevented, will spring up a custom among merchants of treating their customers, susceptive of great abuse. Because it decreases the resources of State, county and municipal revenues, makes new taxes necessary and prepares a new and onerous burden for taxpayers little able to bear it. Because it will rob the public schools of moneys necessary to their suppport, and makes no provision for the gap in their revenues. Because under it no form of inebriety can be restrained, and where open drinking is suppressed, secret drinking will ensue. Because the best and most perfect forms of such legislation are inadequate to the suppression of a temptation common to all mankind and ordained in a fact by the Creator of the Universe. Because two-thirds of the entire spirituous product of the country being used for scientific, mechanical and medical purposes, it is impracticable to stop its manufacture, unless every industry connected with it is first killed outright, and our people are brought back to the ways and methods of barbarous days.

Because, not only powerless to cure the ills it treats, and sure to engender and foster new and greater evils, it is for the reason recited, and many others, obnoxious to the cause of virtue, morality, peace, prosperity and happiness among our people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the real representatives of the cause of temperance in North Carolina, the anti-probibitionists, here in convention assembled, find the said bill is unworthy of the support of enlightened freemen and good citizens:

And be it further resolved, That we pledge ourselves to resist its adoption by every worthy means at our command, and call upon our fellow-citizens of every creed and race, of every shade of religious and political opinion, to join with us in condemning at the ballot-box this most unjust, auworthy and improper law.

NATT ATKINSON,
Chairman.
J. E. O'HARA,
J. J. STEWART,
G. M. MATHES,
S. M. CARPENTER,
JOHN SPELMAN.

—The wholesale houses on the Pacific coast are in the hands of the Jews. Americans are the politicians, lawyers, the railroad men and the speculators. Although the best known millionaires are Americans, it is nevertheless true that more than half of the wealth of the Pacific coast is in the hands of Irish Roman Catholics and Jews.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is of more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of any ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way.—"*New Haven Palladium.*

Report of Rev. Calvin H. Wiley on the Condition of the University of North Carolina.

To the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina:

As a member of the Committee appointed by you to examine the condition of the University, I respectfully offer the following report:

I came to Chapel Hill on the 12th inst., the day fixed for the meeting of the Committee here; but from various causes no other member attended. On the 13th and 14th I was present at ten recitations and several lectures in different schools and departments, remained in the village until to-day, the 16th, was in all the buildings, and was on the University grounds at various times and under circumstances favorable to a fair observation of the general habits and genius of the place.

I am pleased to be able to report the existence of certain primary conditions necessary to the success of such institutions, namely, sober and quiet living, unity and counsel and hearty co-operation among the Faculty, and kindliness and sympathy between the teachers and pupils; and it has not been my fortune ever before to witness at this venerable seat of learning a better status in these essentials to the development of the great aims of the University.

My presence at recitations and lectures enabled me to form a practical idea of the range of studies and of their intimate relations to each other, and of the manner in which they are conducted; and it is proper to report my impressions somewhat in detail.

The scope of good academic and collegiate instruction should embrace a knowledge of the primary elements of learning, of abstract and general principles, and of their application to the uses of life. It is rarely the case that there is a proper recognition of each of these in the actual management of literary institutions. At one time the last element was too much neglected at the South, and was supposed to have undue prominence in the systems of other sections of the country. But now, I am happy to be able to testify to a practical appreciation and grasp, at the University, of the relative importance of each of these departments of learning, and of their essential connection with each other. The range of studies in the various schools and departments is very broad, and has necessarily been extended even beyond the usual University course by a proper compliance with the conditions imposed by the Land Scrip Grant of the Federal Government; and the varied character of the instruction and of the pupils develops the Professors and widens their attainments and sympathies, and exhibits the institution as a school of the people, suited to the wants of all, and where each branch of learning is duly recognized, and is dignified by its development in its elementary forms, in its general principles, and in its connection with the whole cause of learning and its application to the uses of life.

The method of instruction is simple, careful and thorough, evidently designed by those in charge for the improvement of the pupils, and not for display; and, while the lectures are interesting even to a casual visitor, they are exempt from pedantry, and these and the recitations exhibit the teachers as full of their subjects, rather than of themselves.

It is worthy of remark that while there is an air of neatness and self-respect among the students, there is little extravagance of dress, and the institution exhibits an epitome of the State and of its composite society and varied interests, and is not cramped or denominated by any of the odious characteristics of caste common in places where one social, political, sectional or professional element chiefly prevails; and the intercourse between the Literary Societies, now in a flourishing condition and exerting an elevating influence on their members, is marked by a spirit of comity.

It is known to the Trustees that it is now happily the rule to allow the students to attend Divine Services on the Sabbath in the village churches of their choice; a just regulation, which, in the greatest concern of life, breaks the isolation usually belonging to Universities, and connects the religious life of the student with its great conservator, the sacred ties of society, as instituted by God. The Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians have regular services in the village, conducted by devoted ministers; and the students have a Young Men's Christian Association, which meets every night in its neatly furnished Hall in the University buildings, where there are taken a number of periodical publications. The Association is in a vigorous state, has some forty regular, and thirty to forty associate members, and the devotional exercises are generally conducted by the young men themselves. The President and other Professors, also, have Sabbath classes, to which they lecture with a view to promote the study of the Holy Scriptures; and from the commencement of the next session, all the students will be *required* to attend some Bible class conducted by members of the different denominations of Christians represented.

In conclusion, I would say that, if time and space permitted, I would like to present illustrations, from my observation, of the fact that none of the instruction in this varied table is merely nominal, and that while there is a rigid texual study exacted, the lectures, which are also subjects for after recitation, present in condensed form and with practical bearings a great amount of information, which could not otherwise be acquired without much reading. But I can refer to only two examples, not invidiously selected, but given on account of their general and practical interest. In the chemical department, the Professor in charge had for his subject the natural gums; and in a brief space and in terms intelligible to all, presented a mass of facts from history, botany, chemistry, and geographical distribution interesting to the scholars and useful in household arts: and, in like manner are handled all the manufactures of general use, as soap, fertilizers, articles of diet and clothing, with scientific analysis and practical applications.

I heard a lecture by the President to his class in constitutional law, and his theme was the adjucated cases in certain doubtful powers of Government; and I would remark that he, like all the Professors, ever keeps in view the end of his instruction, and that his illustrations are varied and applied to the circumstances of our own times and location, to our uses and wants. In this case there was an interesting summary, which brought in review important facts and precedents in the experience of the Federal Government, exhibing in an impressive way its genius and tendencies; and there was, especially, a mass of useful information, which set before the hearer the Legal Tender cases, analytically and synthetically, with their bearings on the vital question of the currency.

My labors in the premises have been cheerfully performed, and the results have been thus fully set forth because this cherished institution of the State, illustrious for its past record, is now in a formative state and its condition and prospects are matters of interest to all our people.

C. H. WILEY.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 16, 1881.

Milling.

Philadelphia Record.

The millers of Great Britain are becoming seriously alarmed at the prospect of their trade being monopolized by the mills of the United States and the Continent. By way of endeavoring to maintain their prestige and their profits, which can only be done through the introduction of improved processes and the best machinery, they are holding an international exhibition of such machinery and its products in the great Agricultural Hall, London, which is very largely attended and well stocked. That the alarm of the British millers is not wholly groundless the London *Times* shows by statistics of the amount of home-grown and imported wheat and flour used in the United Kingdom for six years past. These show that whereas the quantity of flour coming from the States was 1,772,000 hundredweight in 1876, it was 3,635,000 hundredweight in 1878, rose to 6,863,000 hundredweight in 1879, and nearly reached 7,000,000 hundredweight last year; and with the mills of Minnesota alone turning out 6,000,000 barrels of flour yearly, and the mills of other Western States 15,000,000 more, the prospect for a falling off in the amount of flour imported into England is not good. The *Times* also shows that the quality of the American product is almost equally in the van with its quantity, and says on the point of mechanical perfection: "The most significant feature is the stride made by the Americans toward eclipsing all Europe, if it be possible, in the quality of their flour and the economy and perfection of their grinding. Even in Minneapolis and St. Louis the system of milling deemed quite satisfactory no longer than two years ago is at the present moment being remodelled in order to obtain greater mechanical efficiency in the treatment of varied qualities of grain and to secure in the products a higher percentage of the finest and whitest flour."

—Knoxville & Augusta Railroad Co., organized, with a capital of $1,000,000: the road is to be built to the North Carolina line within the year; where a branch of the Richmond & Danville system will meet it.

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IRON
A TRUE TONIC

A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, *removing all dyspeptic symptoms*, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book (32 pp. of useful and amusing reading)—*sent free.* BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL CO. and have crossed red lines on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BITTERS

LOOK OUT!
N. T. SHORE & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley, Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal.

Best quality of Spices constantly on hand.

Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LARD, AND GOO FLOUR AND MEAL
always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar. Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco,

and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. **Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods.** with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

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West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.-18.

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embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

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are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature makes

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of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

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are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For Internal and External Use,

Is a SURE CURE for all the Diseases for which it is recommended, and is ALWAYS PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords *instant relief in the most malignant forms* of DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

It has been used with such wonderful success *in all parts of the world* for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, *that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.*

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS' CONSTANT USE IN ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMATES.

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IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and *brings speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT IT. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

CONDENSED TIME.
North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 15 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	4 05 a m	4 15 p m	6 30 a m
" Salisbury	5 56 a m	6 07 p m	11 16 a m
" High Point	7 25 a m	7 35 p m	1 55 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 08 a m	7 57 p m	2 10 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 40 a m		4 25 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	11 45 a m		11 02 p m
" Durham	12 28 p m		12 21 a m
" Raleigh	1 40 p m		3 11 a m
Leave "	1 45 p m	3 41 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	8 30 a m	

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 15, 1881.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	1 25 p m		4 20 p m
Arrive Raleigh	3 50 p m		9 25 p m
Leave "	3 55 p m		9 55 p m
Arrive Durham	5 09 p m		12 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 45 p m		1 45 a m
" Greensboro	7 57 p m		6 00 a m
Leave "	8 17 p m	9 31 a m	
Arrive High Point	9 13 p m	10 02 a m	
" Salisbury	10 32 p m	11 15 a m	
" Charlotte	12 20 a m	1 00 p m	

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west

No. 42.—Connectsat Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily			9 40 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 57 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 40 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 30 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	9 38 p m
Arrive Greensboro			7 30 p m

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LINIMENTS
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the **Mexican Mustang Liniment** has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—**the best of its kind.** For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal.

It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Mallow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

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The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most active properties of all other Bitters, make the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are ideal, safe, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life, it has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer, order your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. and Toronto, Ont.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—Whit Sunday on the 5th.

—Yesterday, Wednesday, was Emberday.

—Rough and Ready Fire Company was out on parade last Saturday.

—Snap beans anp new potatoes are served up for dinner.

—Full Moon next Sunday, at 1 o'clock 35 minutes in the morning.

—Three colored persons were baptized in Belo's pond on last Sunday.

—A number of our citizens attended Bethany High School Commencement on Thursday 2nd inst.

—Trinity Commencement yesterday, June 8th. Several persons attended from this place.

—John W. Fries and family left for Asheville on Tuesday last.

—Mrs. Yates has returned from Washington.

—Lieut. Geo. Pond has returned from Asheville.

—Mrs. Rice and family, of Washington city, and Mr. Wanzey, of Baltimore are at Salem Hotel.

—Mrs. Buford has returned from her visit to Raleigh. Mr. Buford has also returned from a business trip South.

—Dr. McDuffy and lady and Dr. Haigh and lady, of Fayetteville, were at the Salem Hotel several days during the past week.

—Professor Phillips and lady are visiting friends and relatives in Forsyth. Prof. Phillips is looking well, and has just closed a successful school at Fremont, N. C.

—The young friends of master Frank Stockton gave him a surprise party at the Central Hotel in Winston, on last Friday night.

—Miss Anna Crist's Day School closes to-morrow, Friday, with an entertainment at night. Fall term will begin August 24th.

—Spring chickens bring a fair price and the way they are coming in, grown hens will be scarce next winter.

—A letter received by C. B. Steers, from his father, who is in Colorado, states that there was a snow storm there on May 27th.

—At the meeting of the Fourth of July Committees, held on the 7th inst., it was decided not to celebrate the day.

—Corn is growing finely, notwithstanding the drouth in some sections. The oat crop is also more promising.

—A number of mules and carts for the N. C. Midland Railroad, passed our office on Friday morning of last week.

—The application of the mowing scythe to many of our cross streets would make a decided apperance in the looks of things.

—This is the month of roses, and the floral display, in many of the gardens, is fine. The hard winter injured many of the less hardy bushes.

—Sweet cherries are plentiful. The Morello cherry, excellent for pies, is just coming into market. Old field strawberries are freely offered. The cultivated berries are getting scarce.

—Wheat crops are looking well, and pronounced the best for several years past. North Carolina will probably raise a larger crop of the staff of life (wheat and corn) than usual.

—A considerable number of teachers intend to attend the State University Normal School this year. It will amply repay the expenditure, as the very best modes of teaching are given by the most competent Professors attainable.

Banking Hours.—On and after Monday, 13th inst., the First National and Wachovia Banks, of Winston, will close at 3 o'clock, P. M. The office hours will be from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3, P. M. Not closed at noon. The increased business of the banks necessitate this change in the hours.

—On Tuesday of last week, Mrs. Adkins, a widow lady, living near Union Cross, returned home from town, and while in the barn yard unharnessing the horse there came a loud peal of thunder which caused the animal to jump, and striking Mrs. Adkins she fell, breaking her arm.

—A negro boy, who was engaged in plowing for F. W. Meller, on Monday afternoon, hitched the horse to a fence while he went to get a drink of water, and during his absence the horse became frightened at some geese, and breaking loose ranaway falling into one of the "brick holes" near town, breaking one of its legs so that he had to be shot.

—Thanks for an invitation to attend the closing exercises of Winston Female Academy, at Brown's Hall, on Thursday night, June 9th, at 7½ o'clock.

—A roguish dog attempted to break into F. D. L. Messer's milk-house, and when Mr. Messer went to the place he found his dogship hanging to the roof, having been caught by the leg in such a manner as to be unable to extricate himself. Mr. Messer, in his usual good nature, turned him loose. A. L. K's dog might not fare so well next time.

—Our young townsman, E W. Meller, came near losing his express wagon and load of confectioneries at Jamestown, on Saturday last, while attending a school commencement there. It seems that some person in lighting a cigar, threw the match carelessly among the contents of the wagon, setting fire to a bed quilt, and nearly consuming it before discovered by a party passing the wagon. There was a quantity of hay in the express, but luckily the fire did not reach it.

—The commencement exercises at Bethany High School, Davidson County, on Thursday, 2nd inst., were highly interesting. The addresses by the young men were superior to many college exercises. Prof. Bundy has certainly made a success of this session of the school. The young ladies read their essays in a very creditable manner. The compositions were far above the average, and the exercises were all of such a nature as to please all tastes, something not easily obtained by the best of schools.

The next session opens August 8, 1881, and we hope it will be a prosperous one. The Amateur Band furnished the music in their usual creditable style. Our amateurs are making their mark this spring.

A Deputy Sheriff Shot.—From a gentleman from Stokes, at Pfohl & Stockton's Warehouse, last Friday, we learned the following particulars concerning the shooting of Deputy Sheriff Baker, of that county, in Snow Creek township, on Thursday. T. J. Baker had summoned a posse of men to aid in arresting Smith, who was amenable to the law for some former offence. One of the party, Estes, went into the house, which aroused Smith, and it is said he came out and was fired upon by Carroll, with a double-barreled shot gun, whether before he shot Baker or after, we are unable to say. In passing by the Deputy Sheriff, Smith was ordered to halt, but he fired upon Baker, the ball taking effect in the left side, below the ribs and passing through the body, and lodging in the right leg. Smith made his escape. Baker lived only about five hours after he was shot. He was a man of good standing in his community, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and eight children.—*Leader.*

County Sunday School Matters.—At the meeting of the County Sunday School Executive Committee with the Township Vice-Presidents, at the Court-House, in Winston, on last Saturday afternoon, some business of interest was transacted. We give the proceedings in brief. The matter of township association was discussed, and it was finally agreed upon that the various Township Vice-Presidents make an effort to organize their townships. The object of the association was fully explained by the President, Rev. C. H. Wiley, who suggested various matters of interest that could be brought up at the meetings of the association.

The subject of a programme for the County Sunday School Convention to be held 2nd Tuesday in August, was taken up and it was decided to set apart one day, especially for the children, a motion being carried that the routine business of the Convention be transacted by noon of the second day so as to allow delegates to return home and bring out their scholars on children's day.

Two committees were then appointed, one for the children's day, who are to make all arrangements for their entertainment, etc., said committee to consist of the following gentlemen: Col, A. B. Gorrell, H. E. Fries and Dr. C. J. Watkins. The other on programme, with Rev. C. H. Wiley, as Chairman, and Rev. F. H. Johnson, Jas. T. Lineback and Rev. Mr. Dodson, as assistants.

After appointing a meeting for the Executive Committee, at the Baptist Church, on the evening of the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock, the meeting adjourned.

Commissioners' Court.

Fifty-eight pauper claims were allowed and paid.

Pursuant to Section 19, School Law, 1881, the Board of Education, together with the Justices of the Peace of the County, proceeded to elect a County Superintendent of Public Instruction. The candidates were Messrs. A. J. Butner, John S. Ray, F. D. L. Messer and S. H. Everett. A. J. Butner received a majority of all the votes cast on the second ballot, and was declared duly elected to the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Butner thanked the magistrates in a neat address.

W. H. Shepperd was appointed School Committeeman in Broadbay District, vice P. E. Light, resigned.

The following persons were appointed Registrars and Judges of an election to be held on the first Thursday in August next, to submit the question of "for Prohibition" or "against Prohibition":

Abbott's Creek Township—H. Pitts, Esq., Joseph Beeson, David Smith.

Belew's Creek—Fuel Fulton, Esq., Wm. Medaris, W. W. Fulp.

Bethania—J. M. Anderson, Esq., B. L. Bitting, Sol. Miller.

Broadbay—Chas. Rothrock, Esq., W. H. Shepperd, Augustus Tucker.

Kernersville—V. W. Perry, Esq., N. W. Sapp, J. H. Morris.

Lewisville—J. P. Binkley, Esq., M. V. Warner, L. C. Laugenour.

Mikdle Fork—P. R. Cox, Esq., Jos. Davis, Shade Morris.

Old Richmond—E. L. Reed, Esq., J. B. Best, Washington Payne.

Old Town—C. H. Hauser, Esq., J. L. Pratt, S. N. McGhee.

Salem Chapel—Henry Marshall, Esq., Sidney Marshall, Hardin Haizlip.

South Fork—John Boyer, Esq., Sam'l Alspaugh, F. Brendle.

Vienna—S. D. Davis, Esq., Jacob Mock, Joshua Lineback.

Winston—W. B. Johnston, Esq., Martin Grogan, P. A. Wilson.

Jurors for August Term of Inferior Court—Josiah Wagoner, Levi Padgett, E. C. Dull, I. A. Robertson, L. W. Craft, E. L. Reed, J. B. Idol, L. W. Marshall, Wm. Nissen, Gideon Haley, (col.), L. W. Fulton, Albert Davis, C. H. Hauser, F. M. Hartgrave, Lewis Foltz, (col.), Josiah Lineback, W. H. Shore, Henry Enochs, Jno. L. Scott, N. M. Kerner. Jos. H. Teague, W. B. Johnston, J. N. Anderson, John A. Burton, E. B. Linville, T. C. Walker, Tandy Marshall, E. E. Knauss, R. S. Conrad, A. E. Minung.

It appearing to the Board that the School Committee of Salem Chapel Township were unable to purchase land on which to erect a school-house, it was ordered that Jackson Guthrie, Ed. Crews and Gabriel Poindexter be appointed to lay off a suitable lot for the erection of a school-house, and report progress to next meeting of Board.

Communicated.

Abbott's Creek Institute.—The closing exercises of Prof. W. B. Waff's school at Abbott's Creek, May 27th, were well attended and enjoyed, being conducted in a style highly creditable to both teacher and pupils. The music, so sweetly interspersing the exercises, was well rendered, and showed much taste and proficiency on the part of the young ladies in this art.

The essays and speeches disclosed much literary taste, and evinced great diligence on the part of the students, especially the essays of Misses Martha Hedgecock, Lena Pitts, Mattie Bodenhammer, Elsie Orrell and Flora Teague.

The speech of Mr. C. W. Davis on "Enthusiasm" was delivered in excellent style. The address of Prof. C. A. Rominger, on "North Carolina; what she is, and what she might have been," was both eloquent and logical.

The next session of Abbott's Creek Institute will open August 8th, 1881, and we heartily commend it to the patronage of all.

Tuition is very low; and board can be obtained, in good families, at from five to seven dollars per month. The Principal is a young man of fine intellectual capabilities, most happily blended with the principles of truth and piety, and spares no pains to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to his care. E.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending Saturday, June 2, 1881:—

Monday	$8,863 00
Tuesday	6,761 81
Wednesday	2,157 90
Thursday	3,015 49
Friday	3,608 13
Saturday	3,040 99
Total.	$27,447 32

Lotal collections for month of May 82,401.30.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, for the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

—The aggregate saving in the annual cost of the star route and steamboat mail service, effected by deductions and discontinuances during the past three months is $745,668.

STATE ITEMS.

—Durham *Recorder:* It will be remembered that some months ago Mrs. C. M. Parks, of Hillsboro, while on her bridal tour, was run over by a hackman in the city of New York, and very severely injured. The driver of the hack was arrested, tried and convicted on the charge of criminal carelessness and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Mr. Parks brought a civil suit in damages against the keeper of the livery stables. On Friday last he was notified by his lawyer that a verdict in his favor had just been rendered for $1250.

—The North Carolina troops, it has been definitely determined by Gov. Jarvis, will be four days at the Yorktown celebration. Altogether their absence from home will be for a week. They will be at Yorktown on October 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 These will be the big "days," the 18th being that on which will be held the grand reception.

—The State tax on the different brands of Fertilizers sold in North Carolina is five hundred dollars, which goes to the use of the Agricultural Department. We learn from the Report of Dr. Dabney, who is the Director of the Experiment Station, or Analysis Department, that fifty-nine Fertilizer Companies have paid the tax for 1881, making $59,500 as the revenue for the Department so far. A pretty big income for the Agricultural Department.—*Democrat.*

—Asheboro *Courier:* In Randolph there is a man 86 years old, walks 5 miles to mill twice a month and carries one bushel corn, has fourteen children, whips eight of them when ever they need it, has now a wife 24 years of age, has been married four times, has used tobacco for 50 years, gets drunk regularly at every court and every Christmas, never cursed but once in his life, loves to hear good preaching, goes to church regularly, votes the Democratic ticket, can whip any man of his weight and years in the State in a fair fist and skull rub, never paid a lawyer's fee nor a doctor's bill.

A Dastardly Deed.

The town of Reidsville was thrown into a great commotion on Saturday in consequence of a heinous crime committed upon the person of Mrs. Col. Irwin, a lady of the highest standing and respectability. The particulars, from what we can learn, are as follows: Two negro men went to the residence of Col. Irwin for the purpose of committing an outrage upon Miss Irvin, a beautiful young lady, but fortunately for her she was absent at the Reidsville school in company with her father. The negroes finding themselves foiled in their fiendish attempt upon her, they assaulted her mother, a lady about 50 years old, in a brutal manner, outraged her, and left her insensible. The negroes were arrested, and confined under a strong guard, and as the citizens are known for their bravery and love of honor, Judge Lynch was so strongly hinted that it was only by strenuous efforts that the officers were able to keep the prisoners from the hands of the citizens. The indignation increased so much that on yesterday it was concluded as best to bring the prisoners to Greensboro for safe keeping.

—Plant tanzy at the roots of your plum trees, or hang branches of the plant on the limbs of the trees, and you will not be annoyed with curculio. An old and successful fruit grower furnishes the above and says it is the most successful curculio preventive he has ever tried.

Railroad Directory.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

Trains leave Salem Depot as follows:

1. Leaves Salem, 7,30 a .m.
   Arrives at Greensboro, 9,60 a. m.
   (Probably arrives in time to connect with train, for Raleigh,)
   Leaves Greensboro, 10,00 a. m.
   Arrives at Salem, 11,20 a. m.
2. Leaves Salem, 5,30 p. m.
   Arrives at Greensboro, 7,36 p. m.
   Leaves Greensboro, 9,40 p. m.
   Arrives at Salem, 11,07 p. m.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrives at Greensboro from Richmond, 8,17 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro for Richmond, 8,25 a. m.

Arrives at Greensboro from Richmond, 9,26 a. m.

Leaves Greensboro for Richmond, 8,18 p. m.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Arrives at Greensboro from Charlotte, 8,03 a. m.

Leaves Greensboro for Charlotte, 8,37 p. m.

Arrives at Greensboro for Charlotte, 7,57 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro for Charlotte, 9,31 a. m.

Arrives from Goldsboro and Raleigh, 2,50 p. m. and 7,57 p. m.

Leaves for Goldsboro and Raleigh, 9,40 a. m. and 6,25 p. m.

MARRIED.

In this county, at the residence of the officiating Magistrate, John Boyer, Mr. John W. Ebert, to Miss Laura Shouse, all of this county.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—A few copies of REVISED TESTAMENT at the Bookstore. More on hand shortly.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed Montague & Gray and Gray & Wilson.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.
GRAY & MARTIN.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

When the Fields are White with Cotton!

"No money now; can't buy Pianos or Organs till cotton comes in." Yes you can. Rake up $10 *Cash on an Organ*, or $25 *Cash on a Piano*, and we will sell you during *June, July, August and September*, at **Rock Bottom Cash Rates** and wait 3 months for balance, *without one cent of interest*. Cash rates. Three Months Credit. No Interest. Don't forget it. Grand summer Clearing Out Sale of New and Second-Hand Instruments—500 Pianos, 500 Organs. All Styles. All grades. All prices. *Must be closed out. Special Terms* to Installment buyers. Cash prices advanced only *Ten Per Cent.* Fifteen Days Test Trial. Guaranteed Instruments from *six best makers*. Catalogue and full information mailed free of charge. Avoid being imposed upon by Beatty, or any other man, by ordering at once from the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South, **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.
H. W. FRIES.

WANTED.

A good, sober and reliable Harness maker can find employment by applying to S. A. VEACH,
May 19, 1881. Salem, N. C.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to $1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 15 to 1 30
Corn, per bushel,	60 to 65
Oats, " "	50 to 60
Rye, " "	90 to 1 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to 3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	6 to 7
Country Meat, (hog round,),	8 to 09
" Hams'	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax, " "	20 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel,	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	60 to 0 75
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound,	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 55
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to 00
Blackberries,	0 to 00
Whortlleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

[Corrected by A. B. Gorrell.]

The offerings continue reasonably large with but little improvement in quality. Prices remain firm for all rich, waxy fillers and wrappers, while the nondescrip and inferior sorts are lower. Bright and fancy wrappers are unusually scarce and in good demand.

Lugs Common Green	3 00 to 3 50
" " Red	3 75 to 4 50
" Good	4 50 to 5 50
Smokers, common green bight	4 00 to 5 00
" " bright	5 50 to 6 50
" good	7 00 to 8 50
" fine	9 00 to 11 00
" fancy	12 00 to 18 00
Good, rich, ripe, sweet fillers	9 00 to 17 00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	12 00 to 18 00
Leaf, common green	5 00 to 7 00
" " red	6 00 to 8 50
" good, waxy red	9 00 to 12 00
Wrappers Common dark	8 00 to 11 00
" Good, red	11 50 to 15 00
" com., mahoghany,	12 50 to 18 00
" good, rich, "	20 00 to 25 00
" fine	30 00 to 45 00
" common bright	16 00 to 18 00
" good	22 50 to 30 00
" fine	35 00 to 40 50
" fancy	50 00 to 60 00 to 70 00

Damaged tobacco of all grades sells very low.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45, a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p.m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.
H. W. SHORE, P. M.

GET THE BEST.

If you intend some day to get
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED,
"DO IT NOW."
THE NEW EDITION
Contains over 118,000 Words,
1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings,
Four Pages Colored Plates,
4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings,
Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.

THE The "most beautiful and complete English Dictionary." THE
HAS 3000 Engravings, nearly three times as many as any other Dict'ry.
Every school and family should have it for constant reference.

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STANDARD Sale of Webster's is over 20 times the sale of any other series of Dictionaries. STANDARD
AND The "highest authority of the Courts in definition."—*Chief Justice Waite.*
An almost universal authority in deciding the meaning of words. AND
No other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools.
ABRIDGED Dictionary on which nine-tenths of the School Books of the country are based. ABRIDGED
Authority in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Jan. 1881.
Recommended by State Supt's Schools in 36 States, and 50 College Pres'ts.
Dictionary that has been placed in more than 32,000 public schools in U.S.

IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Also Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Four years ago to-day we opened our first stock of GOODS in one of the buildings we now occupy. Not satisfied to remain where we started, we have from time to time added to our building and stock, so that we can safely say that we now have the most complete Store Rooms in the State. We have in use two of BATES' best ELEVATORS by the means of which we have easy access to all parts of the ten Rooms in our Block, all of which are filled with Merchandise of every description, which we buy at the lowest prices, mostly from manufacturers, and which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN TOWN, we will duplicate in prices any bill of an ordinary amount bought in any market, freight taken into consideration.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE IN WINSTON. We call especial attention to our line of

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, PEQUETS, SUITINGS, NOTIONS, PARASOLS, COTTONADES, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Winchester, Va., and Miles' Philadelphia Shoes
A SPECIALTY.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

400 Suits of Mens' and Boys' Clothing.
40 Cases Hats.
85 Cases and Bales of Dry Goods.
50 Cases Notions.
100 Bags Coffee.
50 Barrels Sugar.
75 " Syrups.
150 Kegs of Nails and Horse Shoes.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

STAPLE HARDWARE,

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Queensware

in large quantities and great variety.

2,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton at N. Y. Prices.
2,000 Pounds Sole Leather.
20,000 Pounds Meat and Lard.
White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

We intend to make it to the interest of every one to come and see us, and we invite you to do so.

7,500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE For Sale this Spring.

Buy your GOODS of us and sell your TOBACCO at our NEW WAREHOUSE, (PACES) when completed, and you will come as near getting the worth of your money in Merchandise, and the worth of your Tobacco in money as you can get in this wide world.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Respectfully,
HINSHAW BROTHERS.
May 19th, 1881.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF
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GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the Press Office.

New Books.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTCAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.
Write for Price List and Designs.
— March 21—26-12—1 year.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS. REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.
All are invited to call.
Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.

Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

State of North Carolina, Surry Co., } January 18th, 1881. }

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

Rev. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.
J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.
or B. TURNER, Bethanina, N. C.
March 3, 1881—8—6m.

A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, - - D. C
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.
Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M.D.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it but all in vain and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean and then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.
Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 28, 1879.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April 1879 I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.
Yours truly, Mrs. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. KENDALL & CO. Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Making Trees Fruitful.

The question is often asked why thrifty-looking trees don't bear fruit, and a desire expressed that fruit could be had from them. Oftentimes there is too much hurry for fruit in such cases. We have known owners of trees discontented, when, in our opinion, there had been no time lost. A tree hurried into bearing is injured in its growth thereby, as growth does not proceed so rapidly when fruit-bearing is going on. But sometimes it is desirable to have fruit even at the expense of growth, or a tree may be in such rich soil as to keep up a rampant growth too long, and in such cases food must be withheld from the tree in some way. When no other way seems open, root pruning is sometimes resorted to. The supply of food is shortened in that way. Care should be exercised that no large roots should be taken off to endanger the stability of the tree.

Fattening Fowls.

What a different taste a fine, nicely and quickly fatted fowl has when served on the table, compared with one which has been forced to scratch for all its living, and then be consigned to the spit in anything but a fit condition for food! Farmers realize the importance of fattening quickly when feeding beeves for the butcher, yet many do not seem to realize the fact that what holds good with that kind of meat is equally true when applied to fowls. Tenderness and juciness are results of fattening quickly, while mere ordinary flavor and want of tenderness result from letting fowls run until wanted for use on the table. To enable one to fatten fowls or chicks quickly it is absolutely necessary to give such food as will accomplish the purpose best, and to this end we unhesitatingly recommend plenty of milk, in any state from fresh to thick. This should be fed in connection with a grain diet, for one counteracts the other. If kept in a darkened place and fed unsparingly on milk, with grain food in the proper proportions, you will soon have something very choice to set upon your table to your friends, as well as to your family. When milk is fed no water is required for fattening fowls.—*Poultry Yard.*

Potatoes.

In order to have the best success in growing potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and crop free from rot, says Thorburn, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil and plant in rows three feet apart and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows; this will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground for the cultivator If wood ashes and plaster can be procured sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a very early crop is desired it will be necessary to sprout the potatoes before planting. Cut the potatoes into pieces of any size desirable and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato beetle makes its appearance the vines must be dusted with paris green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or, what is better, mix the paris green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to mix the mixture often or else the paris green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Keep goslings and young ducks away from the ponds until they are fledged.

Wheat chaff, wet, and mixed with bran and a little salt makes a good feed for sheep.

White clover is better for sheep than the red, as it is shorter and makes better grazing.

A wash of carbolic soapsuds occasionally will prevent the annoyance of insects to cattle.

The value of agricultural salt as a fertilizer, it would appear, is becoming widely recognized, judging from the steadily increasing demand.

Guinea fowls will keep all bugs and insects of every description off garden vines. They will not scratch like other fowls or harm the most delicate plants.

A neglected, poorly-fed, stinted lamb never recovers, however well-fed afterward, so as to make as good and as large a sheep as it would had it had proper care early. Feed the ewes so that they can supply the lambs with plenty of milk.

The best place for turnips is a spot on which brush has recently been burned. The soil is fresh, cool and moist and the ashes aid not only as a fertilizers for the very elements that turnips require, but it keeps away the fly. Do not sow in a dry time.

Clover is a nitrogeneous and also a potash plant, clover hay containing more of these elements than the best English hay, although the former will not sell for near as much as the latter, consequently clover hay should never be sold off the farm.

Rancid butter may be recovered and sweetened by washing and kneading it well first in new milk, and afterward in cold spring water, butyric acid, on which the rancidity depends, being freely soluble in new milk. The above recipe has been found to answer perfectly.

Strawberry plants cannot be multiplied from the seed, as there is nothing certain about it. Acres might be sowed with the seed, and not a berry be obtained worth cultivating, but in good rich soil a plant will put out runners so that fifty good thrifty plants may be obtained the first season after planting, and twenty-five hundred the second year.

A writer in the *Fruit Recorder* circumvents the ravaging currant worm by allowing no sprouts to grow. He allows but three main stems to a bush, and rubs off all root sprouts when about six inches long. The worms begin with the new growth first; hence, he says, no sprouts, no worms. The fruit also is far finer on plants thus treated, the common red Dutch being nearly as large as the Cherry currant, and a better bearer.

In nearly all soils ashes are beneficial. Their action is manifold; they supply to plants inorganic elements, which they require; they neutralize acids; they act chemically as solvents upon other salts in the soil. They are more beneficial on sandy and gravelly soils than on clay. For plants that contain a large amount of potash and phosphoric acid, as carrots, turnips, potatoes and cabbage, ashes are an essential manure.

Recipes.

SARDINE TOAST.—Place them with some of the oil out of the box between two plates in a hot oven; when thoroughly hot through place on toast cut in long slices the length of the sardine; shake a little cayenne and salt mixed over them, with a gentle squeeze of lemon.

RICH SODA CAKE.—One pound of pulverized loaf sugar, mixed with three-quarters of a pound of sweet butter, the beaten whites of fourteen eggs and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted with a pound of flour, and lastly, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a teacupful of sweet milk and strained; bake immediately.

CREAM CAKES.—Melt as much butter in a pint of hot milk as will make it rich as cream. Mix in flour enough to form a dough (it will probably take one quart), and knead it well, not forgetting to add a pinch of salt. Roll out rapidly on your board several times, cut into small squares, and bake on a griddle. These cakes are considered to be a suitable accompaniment to oyster soup.

FARMERS' FRUIT CAKE.—Soak three cupfuls of dried apples over night in warm water; chop slightly in the morning, and then simmer two hours in two cupfuls of molasses. Add two eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, three-quarters of a cupful of butter, one and a-half teaspoonfuls of soda, flour enough to make rather a stiff batter, say one quart; spice to suit the taste; bake in a quick oven.

A GOOD PLAIN CAKE.—Three-quarters of a pound of butter, ten eggs, one pound of flour, one pound of sugar. Cream the butter, beat the sugar and yolks of the eggs together, then add the well-beaten whites, and lastly stir in the flour. Flavor with the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Bake in a mold, having previously greased it and fitted a paper to the bottom. Bake in a slow, regularly heated oven.

CHEESE-CAKES.—Turn a quart of milk with a spoonful of vinegar over the fire; drain the whey from the curd; rub the latter dry in a cloth; add ten eggs, well beaten, with three-quarters of a pound of butter, and the same of sugar; flavor with lemon, nutmeg and rose-water. Lay some puff-paste in your patty-pans, fill them with the mixture, and bake in a moderated oven.

HOP YEAST.—For good bread three things are needed—good flour, good yeast and great care. To make good yeast: Take eight large potatoes grated, add one cup sugar, one-half cup salt, and tablespoonful ginger; pour over then two quarts water, in which a large handful of hops have been boiled, stirring well; set away till next morning, when it can be put away in airtight cans; I use fruit cans.

IRISH POTATO PIE OR PUDDING.—One pound mashed potato, rubbed through colander; half pound butter—cream with the sugar; six eggs, whites and yolks separately; one lemon squeezed into the potato while hot; one teaspoon nutmeg, same of mace; two cups white sugar. Mix as sweet potato pudding; take in open shells of paste. To be eaten cold.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Wash half a peck of green pea hulls, put them in a gallon of cold water with a large onion and ten cents' worth of shin-bone, and let them boil three hours; then rub through the colander, then put back in the pot with a saltspoonful of white pepper, a tablespoonful of salt, a quart of milk and a tablespoonful each of butter and flour creamed together; let it boil quickly, and serve immediately with small squares of fried bread.

Household Hints.

Woolen hose should be soaked all night, and washed in hot suds with beef's gall, a tablespoonful to half a pail af water. Iron on the wrong side.

To take iron stains out of marble an equal quantity of fresh spirit of vitriol and lemon juice being mixed in a bottle, shake well, wet the spots and in a few minutes rub with soft linen till they disappear.

It is said two parts tallow and one of resin, melted together and applied to the soles of new boots or shoes, as much as the leather will absorb, will double their wear.

Work work strongly impregnated with tungstate of soda or silicate of soda—by treatment in strong aqueous solution of these salts—will be found to be quite uninflammable.

To wash a fine cambric handkerchief, embroidered in colored silks, so that the colors do not run, the secret is to wash in a soap lather very quickly, wring thoroughly, and then iron, so that it dries at once. There should be no soaking, and the embroidered corner should be kept out of the water as much as possible. A little alum in the water will make the process more sure.

A Reporter's Work.

It is generally supposed by the world at large, says a sympathetic contemporary, that the lot of a reporter is happiness itself. He is envied by the rich and the poor, but especially by the boys during circus-time, as he is supposed to "git in for nuthin," which is a big thing in the eye of the gamin. There are those beside the gamin who think he wears a magic slipper that carries him safely past all doorkeepers and ticket sellers; that he sports a charm about his throat that brings forth free beer and bug juice ad libitum; that he has brass-plated cheeks which are passports even into the skeleton closet of the household, and that his conscience is pliable and his disposition so mercenary that it is but necessary to cross his palm with a few paltry shekels to turn his calumny into praise and his facts into fancies.

But alas and alack! Truth stripped of the imagery with which it is frequently clothed, oftentimes would not be recognized by its own mother. Behold the naked truth.

In order to get the facts with which to construct his numerous articles, he must travel on an average of five miles a day, or an aggregate of 1,500 miles a year. During these perambulations he asks several thousand civil questions and gets several thousand uncivil answers; gets fired out of offices and houses; has dozens of doors slammed in his face; is asked 10,000 questions and returns as many short but civil answers; gets in the circus once on a promise to give it a big send-off; is button-holed 1,300 times by parties who desire to impart a good item about themselves; is let into several political secrets by candidates, which are barefaced boasts; is boosted by the same candidate because he didn't publish the secret; is welcomed wherever his pencil will put money into people's pockets or give them a little notoriety. However, he pays five cents a glass for beer, full rates for board, top prices for clothes, either walks or pays full fare on the street-cars. While others are enjoying the opera, the social party, the circus, prayer-meetings, lectures, a game of poker, a turn on the roller skates or marching with a political club the reporter is wrestling with a mass of chaotic facts and endeavoring to get them into shape for you to read while you quietly dispatch your good, warm breakfast.

He goes to bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and between the annoyance of flies, noisy chambermaids and pencils of sunlight boring into his eyes, he does well to get seven hours' sleep by the time he is aroused at noon to get his breakfast. At 2 o'clock he reports at the office and begins the same old round of duties. But, taking one consideration with another, the life of a reporter is not much worse than that of a street-car driver after all.—*Oil City Derrick.*

HEALTH HINTS.

Poison from bees, hornets, spiderbites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.

A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases.

The London *Medical Journal* insists that Bright's disease is the result of the immoderate use of iced drinks, and seeks to prove this with figures showing that the disease prevails in any country in proportion with the amount of ice consumed there. We of the United States use ninety per cent. more ice than any European country, and the disease is seventy-five per cent. worse than in Europe. England comes next, while in the wine-drinking countries the disease is very seldom seen, and in semi-civilized nations, where ice is not used, it is wholly unknown.

An improved kind of glue dressing for wounds has recently been suggested, consisting in the addition of acetic acid to ordinary glue, and a little attar of roses to cover the odor of the glue and the acid. This compound, spread on paper or muslin, is found to furnish a good substitute for adhesive plaster in surgical use. It is easily and quickly prepared, simply by putting into a vessel of boiling water a bottle containing one part of glue to four, my measure, of the acid, and letting the bottle remain in this bath until the glue is fully dissolved and mixed with the acid. It is best kept in a wide-mouthed bottle, well closed by a long cork, which can always be removed by heating the neck of the bottle.

On the subject of preparing drinks for fever patients, an exchange says: Drinks made from fresh or preserved fruits are sometimes useful in fevers. Rhubarb tea is a very refreshing beverage. Slice about two pounds of rhubarb, and boil for a quarter of an hour in a quart of water; strain the liquor into a jug, adding a small quantity of lemon peel, and some sugar to taste; when cold it is fit for use. Apple water may be made in the same manner. The apples should be peeled and cored. Sugar should not be added to either of the above until after the liquor is removed from the fire. In the absence of fresh fruit, a pleasant beverage may be prepared by stirring sufficient raspberry jam or currant jelly into the required quantity of water, straining the liquor before giving it to the patient.

A Portuguese Bull-Fight.

A Portuguese bull-fight is a very different affair from the disgusting and brutal national sport of Spain. The Portuguese are a humane people; and though the spectacle was originally conducted in Spanish style, it was not long popular, and now neither bulls nor horses are killed, and the bull-fighters run very little risk, as cylinders ending in wooden knobs cover the animal's horns, and it can only inflict a knock-down blow, instead of piercing and tearing. The honor of this reform is due to Pombal, who interceded with King Joseph I., and induced him to discontinue the sport in the murderous Spanish style, on the occasion of the death of the Count d'Arcos in an amateur bull-fight. It is related that when the father of the young count, the aged Marquis Mirialva, grand chamberlain of the king, saw his son fall, he threw himself into the arena and killed the bull with his dress sword; and that Pombal remarked to the king that the life of a bull was not, after all, a fair equivalent for that of the Count d'Arcos. Pombal's administration was sowed thick with reforms, which have blossomed since, though received coldly at the time. The limiting the power of the Inquisition, the abolition of slavery, and the expulsion of the Jesuits are all due to Pombal. Few ministers can show a more energetic record than this. To an amateur of the combats of the Spanish aceld uma the Portuguese exhibition must seem remarkably tame and insipid, while, looked at from a rational, common-sense standpoint, they are indeed "singular exhibitions of imbecility on the part of all concerned." But the Lisbonese revel in the sport; the risks are still sufficiently exciting to stir the blood, and the display, especially when the performance is an amateur one, and the young men taking part belong to the nobility, is very brilliant. Then the arena is handsomely decorated, the costumes of the performers are of velvet and satin, the horses are the finest in the kingdom, and the feats of horsemanship displayed rival those of the circus. Royalty honors the scene by attendance, and the beauty and fashion of Lisbon shine in full opera dress in the upper boxes, their white elbows resting on richly embroidered silk shawls which drape the front of the boxes in graceful folds. The companionship of prize-fighters, and pugilistic skill of this description, are not considered unworthy the most elegant and accomplished Portuguese noble. The Princess Rattazzi, in her recent published and greatly censured "Portugal a Vol d'Oisean," speaks of the Marquis of Castel Melhor, the last descendant of an ancient family, and after praising his refinement and cultivation, remarks: "In the bull-fights organized by amateurs he shone in the first rank as horseman, and inserted the *farpas* with an art and a dexterity which awakened frantic applause and secured him great popularity. This circumstance added to the regrets caused by his death. It was not only a loss to elegant society, it was felt by the people themselves."—*Lizzie W. Champney, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Card Collecting Craze.

The "rage" or "craze" began in Paris about fifteen years ago; from Paris it spread to Berlin and Vienna and throughout Germany. From Germany it reached to Italy, and may be said, to a greater or less degree, to have affected every European country and capital. When in due course of time the European "craze" reached our hospitable shores it found the American people well prepared for its brilliant advent. Boston was the first place the "craze" "struck." About a year ago the madness began. To-day it prevails more than when it commenced. One of the leading Boston papers, in a recent issue, published one column and a half of the announcements of firms and establishments devoted to the trade in illuminated cards as a specialty. From the "Hub" the "mania" extended throughout Massachusetts, and from the Bay State it spread over Yankeedom in general. At last, about six months ago, the rage reached New York. Many persons of taste and leisure have become inveterate card collectors. Some of the collections are quite costly. One in New York city is valued at over $1,000. Other collections range from $200 to $800 in pecuniary value. It is calculated by "experts" (for there are experts in this line as in all others) that there are at present about five thousand card designs in the market. From fifty to a hundred new styles or designs are introduced weekly—keeping the lithographers, dealers, stationers and collectors constantly busy.—*New York Herald.*

White pique bonnets in the poke shape have muslin crowns which are fastened on by buttons.

High-Priced Beans.

Tom Watrous, commercial traveler, stopped off at the Marshall, Mich., eating house several years ago.

He was not very hungry, and called for a plate of beans, which he received. He inquired the price, and was informed that it was seventy-five cents.

"That's a thundering price for beans," said Tom.

"That's the price," said the proprietor.

The train was just starting; Tom paid the bill, and the coaches bore him and his indignation on toward Detroit.

This was on Saturday. On Monday, Gilmore, the eating-house man, received a telegram, collect on delivery, $1.25, which he paid, and read on opening it: "A thundering price for beans."

Thirty days from that date a neat express package was handed in to Gilmore, C. O. D., who paid ninety cents for the privilege of opening it to discover a lot of sawdust, on the top of which lay a slip of paper with the cabalistic symbols: "A thundering price for beans!"

Two months from this Gilmore was summoned to Chicago to meet a former business partner, and the hotel clerk handed him a letter conveying the pleasant information: "A thundering price for beans!"

During Gilmore's absence his son paid for two telegrams and one express-package, all bearing directly on the subject of seventy-five cents being "a thundering price for beans!" Cost of these articles, $3 80. A genuine telegram from Gilmore's mining share broker, advising him to sell, was refused, and the loss of it entailed an actual damage to Gilmore of $1,500.

A year rolled away. Gilmore ordered a case of Mackinac trout from Detroit. They came C. O. D., $13.83; when opened he found every fish had been removed from the ice and sawdust, and a shingle met his eyes marked with a blue lead pencil: "A thundering price for beans!" Trouble arose between Gilmore and the Detroit fish house, and they went to law, Gilmore winning the suit, $25 damages, and all at a cost for the attorney's services of $86.90.

Gilmore grew dejected. Life looked gloomy. Letters poured in on every one of his family at regular intervals from all parts of the world, bearing the unpleasant information that it was "a thundering price for beans."

At last Gilmore sold the Marshall eating-house and moved to Chicago. He carried his deep affliction along with him, gnawing like a cancer at his vitals. The persecution never ceased. Gilmore drooped, faded and finally died. The terribly afflicted family followed him to his last resting-place, and the widow, with what little money she had saved from the expenses of bogus telegrams and express packages, erected a plain marble slab to the memory of the tortured Gilmore.

The following Sabbath the mourning family went out to the cemetery to plant some violets on Gilmore's grave. Arriving on the ground they observed in silent horror that another legend appeared above the name of Gilmore, on the tombstone. It was chalked on a small blackboard and read:

A THUNDERING PRICE FOR BEANS.

—*Central City Item.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The object-glass for the Lick observatory in California is to be three feet in diameter, and if successful, will be the most powerful instrument of the kind ever made. About three years will be required to finish the telescope.

An instrument called the margarimeter has been invented by two Parisian chemists for detecting the presence of margarine in butter. It is based on the different densities of butter and the grease substances substituted for it or mixed with it.

It is said that during a recent hailstorm in Geneva, Professor Colladon observed that the hail-stones repelled each other as they fell, and that after lying quiet for a moment or two on the ground, bounded about like the electric hail experiment of Newton with pith-balls.

In a letter written by Mr. Charles Darwin to Professor Holmgren on vivisection, he says: "No one, unless he is grossly ignorant of what science has done for mankind, can entertain any doubt of incalculable benefits which will hereafter be derived from physiology, not only by man but the lower animals. Look, for instance, at Pasteur's results in modifying the germs of the most malignant diseases, from which animals will, in the first place, receive more relief than man."

Writing about some phenomena of optics, M. Treve mentions the fact that the flame of a lamp appears brighter, and that an upright post, shaft or mast is seen more distinctly through a vertical than a horizontal slit, but that a house, a landscape or the disks of the sun or moon is better observed when the slit is horizontal. Photographs present more or less clear definition according as the light passes from the kind of object exposed to the sensitive plate through an opening or slit of a horizontal or vertical nature. The results are ascribed to the action of diffused light.

Mexican Homes.

The Mexican ladies, writes a correspondent, are the most lovable, charming, amiable women in the world, and domestic life in this country is worthy the admiration of our people, and might be imitated by Americans. As there are no summer or winter resorts, families are not separated three or four months of each year. The mother does not urge her daughter to excel in the art of dress for the purpose of attracting attention or catching male butterflies. The fashionable hotel or boarding-house—that pest, that curse of our land—is, happily, unknown here. Each young couple, when they marry, settle down in their own little house, however humble it may be, and their children are brought up in the pure sunlight of home. There are more marriages "for love" here than in France and Spain combined. Cupid holds firmer sway than Plutus. I admit that Mexican girls ought to have a more solid, liberal education than they generally receive. Not that it is at all necessary for them to puzzle their brains over Euclid and the exact sciences, but they ought to burn their embroidery frames, stop making wax flowers (an absurdity in this beautiful, fertile land), and study modern history, natural philosophy and mark the present course of events, and take some interest in the political status of the world. In the higher class the ladies are generally accomplished, are good lingnists and excellent musicians, but the great middle classes seem to have no higher ambition for their daughters than to have them taught to read, write and sew. The fragile forms, sallow complexions, and the listlessness we observe among them, are mainly due to their eternal stitching and want of exercise.—*Progress.*

Miss Eva C. Kinney has assumed editorial control of the Ellis (Kansas) *Headlight*, and announces in her first number that she is "a girl, with all a girl's love for fun, frolic and romance." If editing doesn't take that love for fun, etc., out of her we shall be mistaken. It has a more sobering effect than a husband could have.—*Troy Times.*

A Terrible Malady and Its Cause.

The terrible malady known as the pellagra has at length aroused the serious attention of the Italian government and the municipal authorities of some of the leading cities of the districts where it prevails. It seems to have been unknown before the middle of the last century, and its ravages are confined to those of the rural laboring population who are ill-fed and overtasked, and even then only afflict certain districts. Sardinia and Sicily are exempt from it. The provinces of Brescia, Padua, Piacenza and Ferrara suffer most—in Brescia 80 in the 1,000. The earliest sensations of the person attacked are an itching and redness on the hands and feet, followed by attenuation of the whole body. Finally the patient becomes a mere mummy, dried up, apathetic, insentient. A tendency to suicide is a marked characteristic of the malady, which frequently ends in madness. Great pains have been taken to discover the origin of this terrible trouble. It is established beyond a doubt that poor food is the main cause, but obviously there must be something more than this, inasmuch as the pellagra has not broken out in Ireland and many other countries where the food has been as scanty. A most intelligent reporter of the Pavia chamber of commerce seems to have solved the mystery in the course of his painstaking inquiries on the spot. The flour of maize forms the basis of the food of Pellagra's smitten populations, and the peasants there rarely consume it in a wholesome condition, but eat it more or less fermented, formed into bread so revolting that the very pigs recoil from it, and washed down with water almost always of the worst. If maize be sound and of good quality no ill results follow, even if it be used exclusively, but pellagra almost certainly follows the exclusive use of damaged maize by those in weak condition. It has often been observed here, says a New York paper, that Italians will undertake the most noisome labor, and that they live more frugally than any other class in the community. But to thousands of them the hardest life in New York must be luxury to what they have known at home. The Pavian reporter tells us that in the richest districts may be seen a population morally reduced to the level of brutes, and physically ruined by the inhuman severity of its labor, infamous food and shameful lodging. The proprietors and their agents appear to be utterly indifferent to the condition of the laborers. Now that the government and the great cities have turned their attention to the subject there seems some ground to hope that this frightful state of things may be at last abated.

Ear and Brain.

The substance of the following statements with regard to the ear and brain is from a paper in the New York *Medical Journal*, by Dr. Andrews, surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital, New York.

Ear diseases are much worse than those of the eye. They are a principal cause of deaf mutism. They are also among the most frequent diseases of childhood, being developed in diphtheria, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, typhoid fever, influenza and tubercular affections of the lungs.

Indeed, a simple cold in the head or sore throat rapidly spreads along the mucus membrane of the nostrils and pharynx to that of the ear. Says the late Professor Clark, of Harvard university: "So important is a proper attention to the ear during and after acute exanthemata" (diseases attended with rash), "that a physician who treats such cases and neglects to give this attention, cannot be said to perform his duty to his patient."

But the most serious fact about these diseases grows out of the very intimate connection between the ear and the brain. Most of the bony wall which contains the internal ear lies in direct contact with the membrane of the brain. Some parts of the wall are so thin as to be transparent. There are also openings through it for the passages of nerves and blood-vessels, and often parts of it are wanting through arrest of development.

Hence, purulent inflammations of the ear extend readily to the brain—the more so, the younger the child. These may cause similar inflammation of the membranes, inflammation of large veins, and abscesses of the brain.

Nearly one-half of all the latter are due to this cause, chronic inflammation of the ear—showing itself perhaps only in a slight headache—being vastly more dangerous than acute.

A Wonderful Boy.

A little boy in Ballachalish, Scotland, who was never taught anything of arithmetic, possesses an extraordinary intuitive mastery over figures. "Getting hold the other day," writes a visitor, "of a large slate, we figured a question in simple addition, of nine columns, and with sixteen figures to the column. We ordered him in Gaelic to add up the sum. This he did in a few seconds. He seemed to add column after column in the usual way, but with extraordinary rapidity, muttering the addition to himself in a soft, bee-like hum, until the sum total was reached. It was the same in the most difficult questions of compound addition, though where he got the knowledge of the money table, indispensable in the working out of such sums, neither father nor anybody else could tell.'

He who flings his pills away will live to die another day.—*American Queen.*

[Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.]

There is now a substance which is both professionally and popularly indorsed, and concerning which, Mr. J. B. Ferschweiller, Butteville, Oregon, writes: I have often read of the many cures effected by St. Jacobs Oil, and was persuaded to try the remedy myself. I was a sufferer from rheumatism and experienced great pains, my leg being so swollen that I could not move it. I procured St. Jacobs Oil, used it freely and was cured.

Victoria and Beaconsfield.

Queen Victoria had a sincere regard for Lord Beaconsfield and treated him with marks of personal friendship. He was himself proud to show, the London *World* says, the pretty valentines he received every year with the signature: "From your affectionate sovereign." Once, it is related, he was asked how it was he managed to be such a favorite of her majesty, and he answered sententiously: "Well, you see, I never contradict, and I sometimes forget."

[Louisville Home and Farm.]

Frank O. Herring, Esq., of the Champion Safe Works, 251 and 252 Broadway, New York, reports the use of St. Jacobs Oil for a stiffness and soreness of the shoulder, with most pleasant and efficacious effects,

Two crows have built a nest in one of the two fine plane trees in the center of the city of London, inside the archway in St. Paul's churchyard. The plane trees in question are remarkable as the home each night of from 5,000 to 6,000 of the London sparrows.

The Friend of Delicate Ladies
Is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"I'm just getting my hand in," said the irate feminine, as she clutched her husband's hair.—*New York News.*

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

The wealthy man walks out to get an appetite for his breakfast, and the tramp to get a breakfast for his appetite, and thus the world rolls on.—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS

Is the best Remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DENTON'S BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

Use RED HORSE POWDER for Horses and Cattle.

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For over thirty-four years
DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT
has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhea and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Mod. Nat. live wt.	10	@	11¼
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals..	4½	@	6
Sheep.....	6½	@	7¾
Lambs.....	7	@	9¾
Hogs—Live.....	6¼	@	6¾
Dressed, city.....	7¾	@	8
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 65	@	6 50
Western, good to fancy.	4 95	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	1 26	@	1 27
No. 1 White.....	1 25	@	1 25¾
Rye—State.....	1 09	@	1 13
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	80	@	80
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	56	@	62
Southern Yellow.....	64	@	64
Oats—White State.....	52¼	@	54
Mixed Western.....	45	@	46¾
Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y	90	@	1 20
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.....	1 10	@	1 15
Hops—State, 1880.....	12	@	28
Pork—Mess, old, for export...	16 00	@	16 00
Lard—City Steam.....	11 00	@	11 00
Refined.....	11 20	@	11 20
Petroleum—Crude.....	6¼	@	7¾
Refined.....	8	@	8
Butter—State Creamery, new..	20	@	25
Dairy.....	13	@	18
Western Im. Creamery	16	@	21
Factory.....	13	@	15
Cheese—State Factory, new....	11	@	12½
Skims.....	3	@	8½
Western.....	5	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn.....	13	@	13
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose	2 50	@	2 60

BUFFALO.

Steers—Extra.....	6 20	@	6 50
Lambs—Western.....	6 25	@	7 00
Sheep—Western.....	6 35	@	6 40
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers..	6 20	@	6 25
Flour—City Round, No. 1 Spring	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth.....	1 21	@	1 21
Corn—No. 2 Mixed.....	52¼	@	52¼
Oats—State.....	37	@	38
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	90	@	90

BOSTON.

Beef—Western Mess.....	10 00	@	10 50
Hogs—Live.....	6¾	@	7¾
Hogs—City Dressed.....	8¾	@	8½
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl....	13 50	@	14 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents..	7 00	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow.....	61	@	63
Oats—Extra White.....	52	@	54
Rye—State.....	1 25	@	1 25
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	43	@	45
Unwashed " "	30	@	31

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle—Dressed weight...	5¼	@	8½
Sheep.....	4¾	@	6¾
Lambs.....	5	@	7½
Hogs.....	8	@	8¾

PHILADELPHIA

Flour—Penn. good and fancy..	5 10	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	1 25¾	@	1 25
Rye—State.....	1 08	@	1 08¾
Corn—No. 2 Yellow.....	54½	@	54
Oats—Mixed.....	49	@	49¾
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	28	@	30½
Cheese—New York Full Cream.	13	@	15
Petroleum—Crude.....	6¾	@	7
Refined.....	8	@	8¾

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WILL CURE SCROFULA, Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough, or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

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For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effect of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

Vegetine,

PREPARED BY

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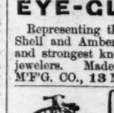

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